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THE APPROACHES TO CANTON HARBOUR. UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS AT TAMAI BARRIER.

The speeches made at the Conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China and Hongkong are now published in the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce Journal, and from it we take the following:—

It was unanimously agreed:—
"That the Conference calls attention to the unsatisfactory condition of Canton Harbour and the approaches thereto and considers that immediate action should be taken particularly as regards the silting at Taimai Barrier."

In moving this resolution on behalf of Canton Mr. G. H. STITT said in part:—
The need for a proper regulation of Canton Harbour and the approaches thereto was foreseen as far back as 1915. In the following year a report on the question was made by the Chief Engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Mr. von Heidenstam, who was satisfied that Canton could, with the necessary expenditure, be made a second-class port. A thorough survey was then made by the existing Kwangtung Conservancy Board in 1918 under the guidance of Major Olivecrona, the Chief Engineer, but no work has been carried out. In 1923 the situation became serious owing to the gradual silting up of the Taimai Crossing where a number of steamers have gone aground. The handicap to trade was of such a nature that the British Chamber of Commerce in Canton has in recent months made repeated representations in several quarters with no effect, and it is hoped that the passing of the present resolution will result in the formation of a Conservancy Board for the Canton Harbour and its approaches, on the same lines as those in Shanghai, Tientsin and Foochow.

At the present time the Chief Engineer of the existing Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung states that his Board is concerned only in flood preventive work, while the Harbour Master at Canton disclaims any responsibility on the grounds that Taimai is outside harbour limits, and appears to rest content with a warning that ships loading a greater draft than 14ft. do so at their own risk.

Such a state of affairs cannot be permitted without great hindrance to the trade of the port and it is urged that steps should be taken to improve as quickly as possible the present position and prevent the steadily increasing deterioration of the river channel.

It is estimated that the improvements projected in 1917 would to-day cost \$1,200,000 to \$1,400,000, but to meet urgent needs it has been proposed that effective work at Taimai crossing could be carried out at an expenditure of approximately \$300,000, which sum could be raised by a surtax on the Customs duties of the port on the same lines as at Shanghai, Tientsin and Foochow. Certain parts of the Canton Harbour are also gradually silting up and require attention.

HONGKONG'S VIEWS.

In accordance the resolution on behalf of the Hongkong Chamber Mr. BROOKS SMITH said in part:—

The Hongkong Chamber cordially supports Canton in drawing attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the approach to Canton Harbour at Taimai—a matter which is of importance to all ports in the Far East which have sailings at Canton. The need for improvement is urgent. The silting has developed to a very serious extent and is tending to increase. The shoaling is so serious that only a narrow navigable channel is left and ships are continually going aground, although they load to much lighter draft than usual, a matter of one or two feet, a very important factor when 18ft. to 19ft. was the normal draft available a year or two ago.

Everyone who is familiar with the state of affairs agrees that something must be done; the question is who will undertake the necessary improvement works and provide the funds therefor. The work which it would be desirable to do, namely damming Elliott Passage, and certain training works, would cost \$250,000. The Hongkong Chamber considers that the programme of work aimed at just now, having regard to general and political conditions, should be the minimum rather than the maximum, in order to get something done quickly. Some dredging at Taimai at a cost of \$40,000 would relieve the situation and the opinion of Hongkong is that endeavours should be made to interest the Inspector-General of Customs in the matter with a view to getting at least this amount of work done through the Coast Inspectorate.

Another alternative, which might be put before Sir Francis Agien is that, if he is not prepared to have Taimai dredged he might be willing to afford, through the Customs patrols, protection to the native sand boats whose owners would remove the silt in a comparatively short time in view of the present keen demand for sand for building purposes. Quite considerable areas of shoal have been removed from the Canton River in times past by the operation of hand-dredging into sand boats, but this is a recourse which can only be considered as a last emergency.

DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS' LIABILITY.

Before Mr. Justice Romer, in the Chancery Division, on February 4th, the hearing was commenced of the summons against the directors and auditors of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company, to determine their liability for losses due to the frauds of Gerard Lee Bwan. The total losses amount, it was stated, to about £2,000,000.

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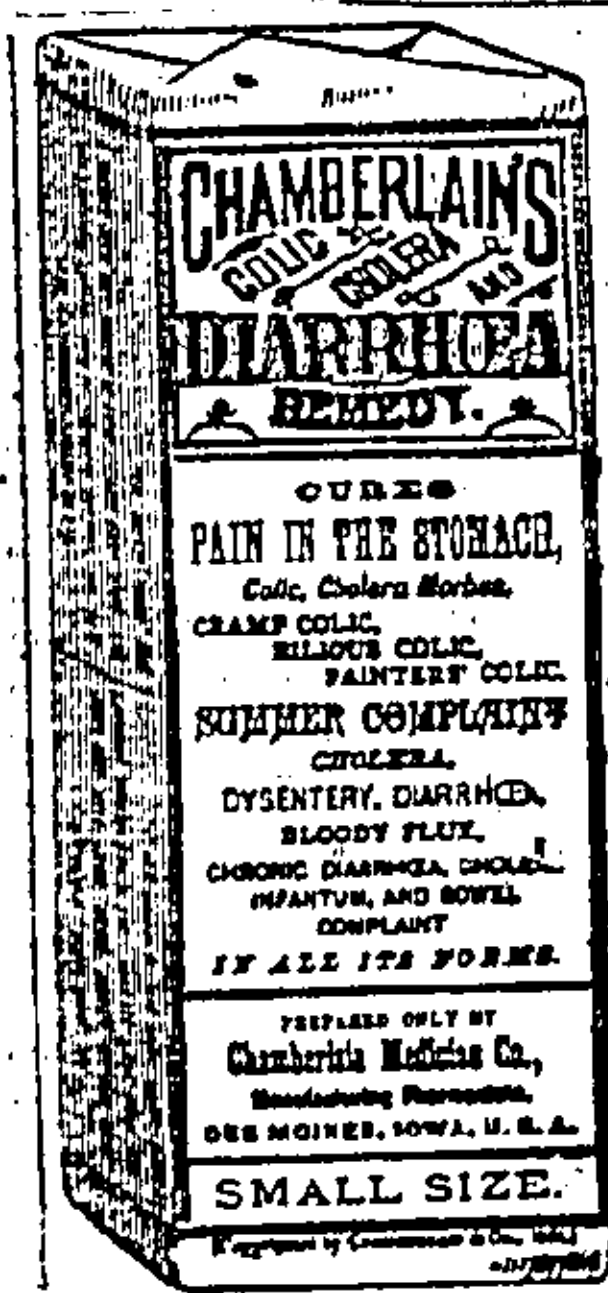
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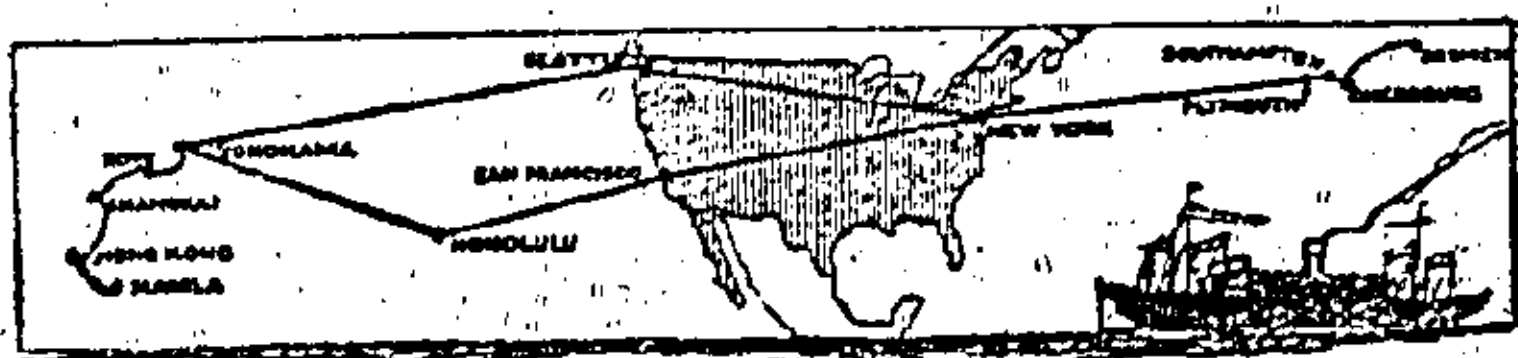


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COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

The Statutory Meeting of the above Company was held at the City Hall yesterday. Mr. Fred. Ellis (Managing Director) presided, and other directors present were the Rev. Father L. Robert, Dr. J. C. D. Allan, Messrs. H. A. Cartwright, Chan Sau Fung, Hon. Mr. Chan Siu Kij, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Leung Yau Po, Li Wing Kwong, Li Yau Tsun, and Sam Pak Ming, with Mr. E. B. Raymond (Secretary). There was a very large attendance of shareholders.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said: The Report having been in your hands for the required period, I will, with your permission, take it a read. This is the Statutory Meeting of this Company which is held in order to comply with the provisions of the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance, 1911.

From our Prospectus, as advertised, you have, no doubt, observed that this Company has been formed principally for the purpose of building houses in the Colony with a view to alleviating the hardship on the people caused by the present dearth of housing accommodation. It was with this object in view that you have financially supported the formation of the Company. House rents to-day are fabulously high in the Colony, but through the services of the Company it is hoped that people will build for themselves and even a home of their own—thereby eliminating the necessity of paying these excessive rentals.

Capital.—The number of shares allotted as given in the Report, is 445,324. I now have great pleasure in announcing that since the circulation of the Report the required number decided upon by your Board of Directors to be issued has been applied and paid for, namely, 500,000 shares, representing half of the authorized capital, namely, \$5,000,000. (Applause.) The other half will be issued when required. Registered shareholders will then be allowed to take up share for share at par, irrespective of the market value of the shares then ruling.

Our Savings Department has been started, and many of the Savings Boxes have already been distributed amongst applicants. These can be obtained at our offices together with any information concerning them.

Fixtures, Account, etc.—This may appear high at present, but I should explain that this is chiefly accounted for by the cost of the Savings Boxes.

With regard to the land which has been granted to you and which is the foundation of your Company, I take this opportunity to express our appreciation and sincere thanks to Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., for the keen interest and sympathy he has manifested in the support he has given in the interests of a public service. (Applause.) Our thanks are also due to the Hon. Mr. H. Creasy, Director of Public Works, and Mr. Parker Rees, Superintendent of Crown Lands, and Members of the Public Works Department for their courteous assistance and the great interest they have taken in our movement. (Applause.) The original area of 22.47 acres, as given in our prospectus, has now been increased to approximately five times that figure. (Applause.) This increase is due to those friends of the public, whom I have just mentioned, and who, on the 10th inst., with members of your Board, visited the area and decided upon the extension on favourable terms. With this addition we hope to be able to accommodate every applicant with a foreign-type house. In the case of native-type houses, we regret that we have not yet been allotted any land suitable for this type. We are anxiously awaiting the grant of suitable land for that purpose, and we hope that ere long we will be in a position to notify you that we have been successful.

Formation of Site, etc.—At present the land is being surveyed, which will take about two months, and at the expiration of that period, the lots will be allotted to the various applicants. We have not decided what procedure to adopt in the matter of allotment, but in all probability, lots will have to be drawn for.

Mr. LEE KANG CHIE (a shareholder) suggested that the Hon. Mr. Kotewall should translate the Chairman's speech into Chinese for the benefit of the Chinese shareholders who did not understand English.

The Chairman accepted the suggestion, and the Hon. Mr. KOTEWALL thereupon read the speech in Chinese.

Mr. S. S. PERRY suggested that the Chairman's speech should be inserted in the Native Press. This suggestion was also accepted by the Chairman.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. Father ROBERT seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

A list of shareholders was laid on the table and was open for inspection during the meeting. It included nearly 1,500 names.

The report stated, *inter alia*, that the receipts and payments of the Company on Capital Account to the 29th day of February, 1934, were as follows:—Receipts: To amount received on application and allotment of 445,324 shares, \$445,324.00; to amount received on Savings Account, \$1,100.00; to amount received for interest, \$3,724.88 (\$450,148.88). Payments: By preliminary expenses, \$5,948.39; by furniture and fixtures, \$5,227.02; by loans on security \$328,000; by charges, \$887; by cash at Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, \$112,256.45 (\$450,148.88).

COMPANY DIVIDEND.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A telegram from the London Office of the Bank to the local Branch advises that at the annual general meeting of shareholders, the Board of Directors will recommend a final dividend of 8 per cent on the A, B, and C shares (making 16 per cent for the year 1933 less income tax), that £50,000 be carried to Reserve Fund (making that Fund £1,250,000), and that £127,311 be carried forward.

EUROPE'S TRADE WITH ASIA.

Mr. F. R. Eldridge, Chief of the Far Eastern Division, writing in "Commerce Reports," tells us that the six principal countries of the Far East have increased the balance of their merchandise imports from Europe over their exports to Europe almost seven times since 1912. The increase is explained by decreases in exports to Europe of \$20,000,000 and in increases in imports from Europe of \$247,000,000 during this period. This assumption is clear that Europe is regaining its trade in the Far East. Analysing this situation, Japan, China and British India before the war imported \$80,000,000 more in goods from Europe than they shipped to Europe, whereas three other countries—the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, and Straits Settlements—exported \$41,000,000 more to Europe than was brought from Europe, leaving a net unfavourable balance of \$48,000,000 for the Orient. In 1922 there were four countries in the Far East—Japan, China, Dutch East Indies, and British India—whose total purchases from Europe exceeded their sales by an aggregate of \$338,000,000, whereas only the Philippines and Straits Settlements sold more to than they bought from Europe, to the extent of \$14,000,000, making a net unfavourable balance of \$324,000,000 for the year. Asia's trade balances with Europe for 1912, 1919, and 1922 were respectively an adverse balance of \$48,000,000, a favourable balance of \$910,000,000, and again a balance adverse to the Orient of \$324,000,000. Europe has been able to reverse its export trade to the Orient largely through pre-war investments in its colonial possessions in the Far East and in other oriental countries. These investments are, for the most part, of a commercial and industrial character, and also include large amounts of capital invested in the production of raw materials which the Far East ships to the United States, creating a favourable credit balance in this country, which, taken together with the credit balance of Latin American countries, practically offsets the excess of American merchandise exports to Europe.

THE CORONET THEATRE.

"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

Predictions that Hongkong would be quick to appreciate the famous play "Potash and Perlmutter," now that it has been screened at last, were amply fulfilled in the Coronet Theatre last night, when there were "capacity houses" for all performances. This spontaneous success is easily understood. The Potash and Perlmutter are among the most lovable characters in modern fiction. For over nine years now they have kept the readers of America's most popular magazine amused and for a period almost as long have delighted theatre-goers in London and New York.

Among the more spectacular scenes is a cabaret setting with thirty chorus girls from the Ziegfeld Follies and the Music Box Revue. Incidentally this episode includes one of the most laughable escapades in the whole laughable picture, if the production, acted as it has been by the players who appeared in the first stage success, does not invite the threadbare but apposite tag that comparisons are invidious where the quality is so consistently good. Further big audiences are anticipated again this evening when the picture will be shown for the second night of its run, here.

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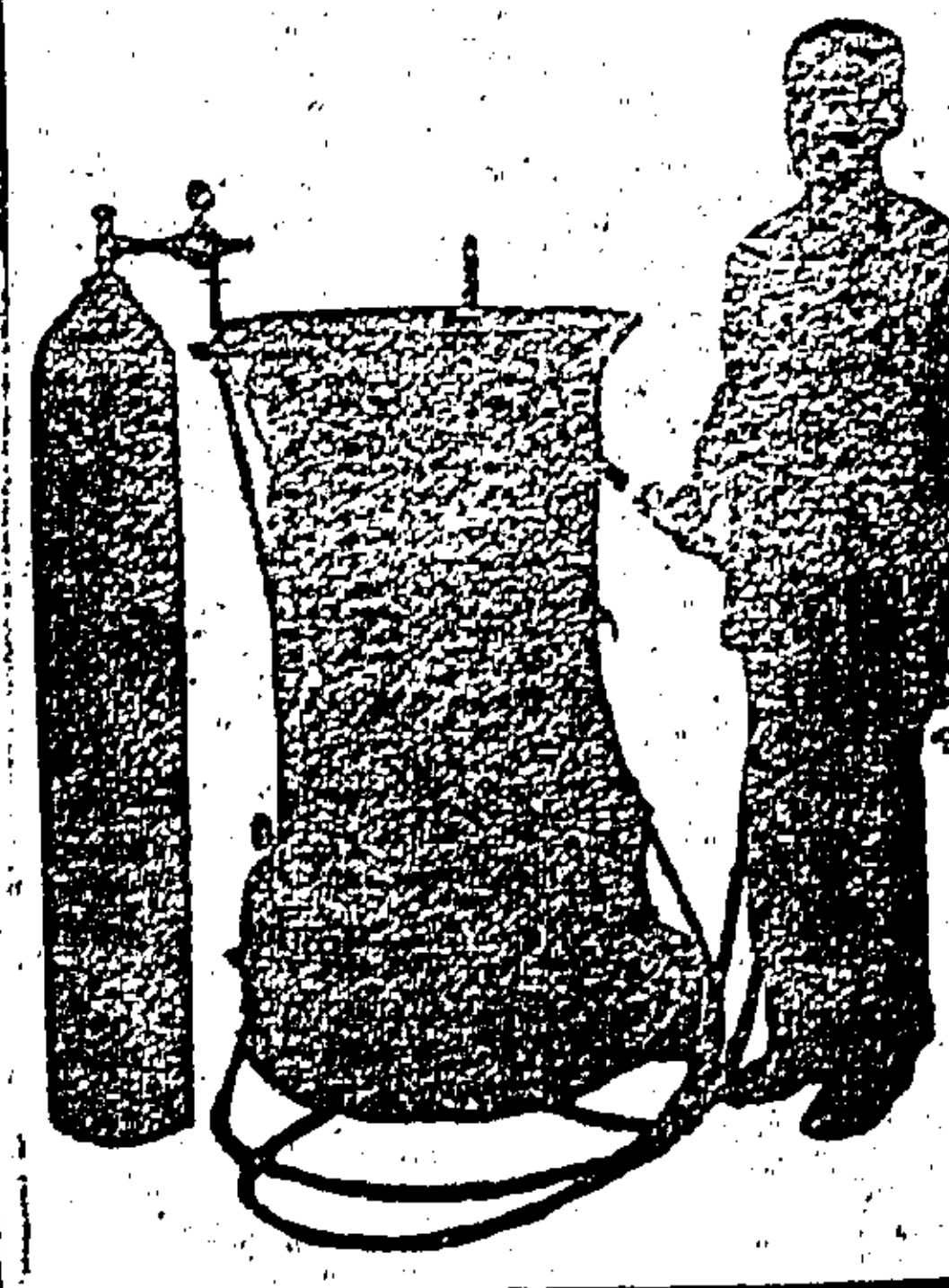
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YEE SANG FAT CO.**THE CHINESE TRADEMARK LAW.**

UNITED PROTEST BY ALL THE FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN SHANGHAI.

OBNOXIOUS POINTS IN LAW CLEARLY EXPOSED.

The following letter has been addressed by all the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai to the Consular Body. It sets out trenchantly the objections to the Chinese Trademark Law, the most obnoxious features of which are appended.

March 7th, 1924.

SIR.—The Chambers whose names appear at the foot of this letter, being apprehensive of the consequences likely to ensue from a recognition of the proposed Chinese Trademark Law in its present form, desire to lay before you and your colleagues on the Consular Body, the following considerations regarding the law.

Their main cause of anxiety is not merely the fact that the Law makes no provision for foreign participation in the administration of the Bureau but the further fact that, in case of dispute with the Bureau as to whether a trademark is registrable or not, articles 23 to 28 provide only for appeal to purely Chinese bodies, namely, in the first instance to three trademark judges, who are to be appointed by the Bureau, next to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and finally to the Administrative Court.

The articles in question are enclosed as an appendix to this letter.

PURELY CHINESE BODIES.

In asking the Consular Body to invite the attention of the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body to their would ask you at the same time to lay before him the following considerations:—

1.—In the event of dispute with the Bureau these articles preclude diplomatic assistance being given to foreign trademark owners until they have exhausted the remedies provided, that is to say until after the question in dispute has been before three purely Chinese bodies, the last of which is the Administrative Court in which the appellant is "to bring an action in conformity with the rules of law," whereafter it is expressly laid down in article 33 that "a decision having been given no person whatsoever shall be permitted to ask for another hearing on the same facts and evidence." Diplomatic representations, necessarily stayed until the resources of the law have been exhausted, will then have to encounter the difficulty presented by this very categorical closure of the case.

2.—Whereas in European, American and Japanese Law, appeal from the registrar of trademarks may be made to a Court of Justice, under the proposed Chinese Law no provision is made for appeal to any court of justice as that term is ordinarily understood. Thus the all-important question as to whether a mark is registrable or not, on which the right to use it will depend, is to be decided not by judges in our sense of the term but by bureaucrats. China has undertaken to protect foreign marks, yet the machinery which she is providing for their protection is in this respect greatly inferior to the protection which trademark owners enjoy in Europe, America and Japan.

A DANGEROUS LIMITATION.

3.—It follows that when cases of infringement arise the scope of inquiry of Chinese Courts will be restricted to ascertaining whether or not a mark has been registered. Thus, while a foreign trademark owner, finding the sale of his goods is being interfered with by the appearance on the market of a mark similar to his own, will be able to bring an action against the owner of the infringing mark, he will not be able to get assistance from the Court if the defendant is able to prove registration. The foreigner's safeguard, it may be contended, lies in watching the advertisement of marks before they are registered. On the other hand the value of the safeguard will depend upon the efficient administration of the Bureau, which, as the law at present stands, is to be exercised entirely by Chinese who can lay claim to no experience whatsoever in the registration of trademarks. In this connection we would draw attention to the fact that the *Trademark Gazette* published by the Ministry of Commerce is published entirely in Chinese, a fact which increases the difficulty of watching advertisements.

DIFFERENCE IN TRANSLATION.

4.—We desire also to draw attention to article 43. There is a discrepancy of considerable importance between the Chinese official translation of this article and the translation of it made by the British and American Legations. According to the former the judicial procedure provided by existing treaties is to come into force only when one of the criminal offences specified in articles 23-42 has been committed by foreigners. According to the latter it is to come into force whenever foreigners are concerned either as prosecutors or defendants in criminal proceedings. The legal remedy which foreigners will have when they are plaintiffs in civil actions against Chinese for infringement, or when Chinese commit any of the criminal offences mentioned in articles 23 to 42, is not in any way defined. This point appears to our Chambers to be of vital importance. The Law as it stands is open to the interpretation that foreigners, when plaintiffs in cases of infringement of foreign marks by Chinese, or in cases where Chinese commit any of the criminal offences mentioned in articles 23 to 42, can only have recourse to purely Chinese Courts, i.e., where there is no foreign representation.

5.—It must also be observed that disputes with the Bureau regarding registration are likely in practice to turn on questions of precisely the same character as those which arise in cases of infringement, questions, for example, regarding priority of registration, priority of user, similarity of marks, and the nature of the business in which the marks concerned are employed. In cases of infringement all such questions are, at the present, tried either in extrajudicial courts, or in the Shanghai Mixed Court or in Chinese Courts in which foreigners have a treaty right to be represented. Whatever the correct interpretation of article 43 may be, there is grave objection to the exercise of powers analogous to judicial powers by the Bureau, the three trademark judges, the Ministry of Commerce or the Administrative Court, none of which are properly speaking judicial bodies. The exercise of such powers by them, especially if foreign representation is excluded, will in our opinion constitute a modification of extrajudicial rights both in principle and in practice.

NO GAIN FOR THE SACRIFICE.

6.—We are unable to see what compensating advantages foreign trademark owners will obtain for the very serious sacrifices which the preceding paragraphs disclose. It is true that the new Law supplies a code in a department of Chinese life where before there was none, but in the present disturbed state of China there seems to be very little reason for supposing that the new code will meet with readier observance than other laws promulgated by the Central Government.

A REMEDY FOR THE OBJECTIONS.

7.—A remedy for the objections detailed above appears to us to be essential if the rights and interests of foreign trademark owners are to be safeguarded. We submit as a legitimate and practical proposal that the suggested foreign assistance should include the same participation in the settlement of disputes regarding registration as is at present provided for in all other cases of disputes between foreigners and Chinese.

MODIFICATION INDISPENSABLE.

We earnestly request that representations be made by your Colleagues to the Diplomatic Body to use every possible endeavour to ensure that the rights and property of foreigners are not jeopardized by the new Trademark Law, without such modifications as will provide for adequate foreign representation in the Trademark Bureau, and on every Tribunal which may be called upon to give any decision affecting foreign interests in connection with Trademarks.

The term Tribunal as used above includes:

(a) the Courts which will try cases of infringement;

(b) the bodies which are to deal with disputes incident to registration.

There are many other serious objections to the Act in its present form, but foreign representation as indicated above is in our opinion vital if property worth many millions of taels is to receive adequate protection.—We are, etc.,

J. HAROLD DUNN,
Chairman, American Chamber of Commerce.

A. S. DUNN,
Chairman, Belgian Chamber of Commerce.

E. R. SCOTT,
Chairman, British Chamber of Commerce.

E. CHARLOT,
Chairman, French Chamber of Commerce.

C. FUMAGALLI,
Chairman, Italian Chamber of Commerce.

T. TANASE,
Chairman, Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

M. J. HENSCHEL,
Chairman, Netherlands Chamber of Commerce.

FRITZ HORN,
Vice-Chairman, Norwegian Chamber of Commerce.

W. VON NORMAN,
Chairman, Swedish Association in China.

E. C. PRAGER,
Chairman, General Chamber of Commerce.

Com. G. N. de Rossi,
Consul-General for Italy.

And Senior Consul,
Shanghai.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

8.—It must also be observed that disputes with the Bureau regarding registration are likely in practice to turn on questions of precisely the same character as those which arise in cases of infringement, questions, for example, regarding priority of registration, priority of user, similarity of marks, and the nature of the business in which the marks concerned are employed. In cases of infringement all such questions are, at the present, tried either in extrajudicial courts, or in the Shanghai Mixed Court or in Chinese Courts in which foreigners have a treaty right to be represented. Whatever the correct interpretation of article 43 may be, there is grave objection to the exercise of powers analogous to judicial powers by the Bureau, the three trademark judges, the Ministry of Commerce or the Administrative Court, none of which are properly speaking judicial bodies. The exercise of such powers by them, especially if foreign representation is excluded, will in our opinion constitute a modification of extrajudicial rights both in principle and in practice.

NO GAIN FOR THE SACRIFICE.

6.—We are unable to see what compensating advantages foreign trademark owners will obtain for the very serious sacrifices which the preceding paragraphs disclose. It is true that the new Law supplies a code in a department of Chinese life where before there was none, but in the present disturbed state of China there seems to be very little reason for supposing that the new code will meet with readier observance than other laws promulgated by the Central Government.

7.—A remedy for the objections detailed above appears to us to be essential if the rights and interests of foreign trademark owners are to be safeguarded. We submit as a legitimate and practical proposal that the suggested foreign assistance should include the same participation in the settlement of disputes regarding registration as is at present provided for in all other cases of disputes between foreigners and Chinese.

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Chairman, General Chamber of Commerce.

Com. G. N. de Rossi,
Consul-General for Italy.

And Senior Consul,
Shanghai.

ARTICLES NO. 23 TO NO. 25.

Article 23.—A request for a hearing shall be made to the Bureau of Trade Marks in writing. In a hearing, the documents of persons concerned shall be duplicated and served upon the opponents by the Bureau in order that the party may be directed within the period allowed to present a rejoinder to the document presented by the other party; or an inquiry in writing may be forwarded to a party, and the latter may be directed to present a written opinion thereon.

Article 30.—A hearing is conducted by three trade mark judges consulting together; a majority vote being decisive. Trade mark judges shall, for each case, be designated by the Director of the Bureau of Trade Marks.

A trade mark judge shall withdraw from a hearing if he is interested in the matter, or has previously taken any part in the matter.

Article 31.—A decision in a hearing, may be given upon the documents of the case; but if necessary, a time shall be fixed to conduct an oral hearing.

If any party to a hearing fails to observe the legal or fixed period of time, the hearing shall not be suspended.

Article 32.—A person who is interested in the matter of a hearing may, before such hearing comes to an end, apply to intervene. Whether or not this intervention shall be allowed, shall be decided after the parties have been inquired and consultation of the trade mark judges has been made.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Article 33.—If a petitioner is dissatisfied with the decision in a rehearing, he may, in conformity with the rules of law, within sixty days, appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Further, if the petitioner is dissatisfied with the decision in the appeal and considers such decision to be contrary to the law and regulations in force, he may bring an action in conformity with the rules of law before the administrative court.

Article 35.—When a decision in a hearing, in the matter of a trade mark has been given, no person whatsoever shall be permitted to ask for another hearing on the same fact and evidence.

(Continued on next column.)

If the act of a person intervening in a hearing, conflicts with the act of the party he purports to assist, the intervention shall have no effect.

Article 36.—A person who is dissatisfied with the decision in a hearing may, within thirty days from the date when such decision has been served upon him, demand a rehearing of the matter. The provisions governing hearing shall apply to a rehearing.

Article 37.—If a petitioner is dissatisfied with the decision in a rehearing, he may, in conformity with the rules of law, within sixty days, appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Further, if the petitioner is dissatisfied with the decision in the appeal and considers such decision to be contrary to the law and regulations in force, he may bring an action in conformity with the rules of law before the administrative court.

Article 38.—When a decision in a hearing, in the matter of a trade mark has been given, no person whatsoever shall be permitted to ask for another hearing on the same fact and evidence.

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Article 39.—A request for a hearing shall be made to the Bureau of Trade Marks in writing. In a hearing, the documents of persons concerned shall be duplicated and served upon the opponents by the Bureau in order that the party may be directed within the period allowed to present a rejoinder to the document presented by the other party; or an inquiry in writing may be forwarded to a party, and the latter may be directed to present a written opinion thereon.

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Article 41.—A decision in a hearing, may be given upon the documents of the case; but if necessary, a time shall be fixed to conduct an oral hearing.

If any party to a hearing fails to observe the legal or fixed period of time, the hearing shall not be suspended.

Article 42.—A person who is interested in the matter of a hearing may, before such hearing comes to an end, apply to intervene. Whether or not this intervention shall be allowed, shall be decided after the parties have been inquired and consultation of the trade mark judges has been made.

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SPORT.**THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.****A REVIEW.**

The Hongkong Cricket Club annual lawn tennis tournament this year is more popular than ever. The competitions are being keenly contested, the standard of play is in many cases above the average, and a particularly keen interest in the games is evinced by the public who are present in good numbers on the Club ground each afternoon. Favoured with good weather (only one day's sport has been spoiled so far) the competitions are making excellent progress and ere long we should see the second rounds in all the events completed.

The three outstanding events (Champion Singles and Doubles) and the Mixed Doubles. The latter event is always popular but this year, with the lady players giving such decidedly good exhibitions of tennis, the interest in this competition is greater than ever and it seems rather a pity that the energetic Tennis Committee does not arrange an Open Singles Championship for ladies. They do so with such a full programme they do not feel disposed to do so, but if they could see their way to include such an event in future tournaments there would be no doubt as to its popularity.

The inclusion of Ng Sze Kwong, Singles Champion of the Colony for the last six years, in both the Open Singles and Doubles events gives these two competitions a peculiar interest. For years past he has just appeared in the challenge round of the Singles event, playing one match and then disappearing with his trophy. Sportsman that he is, he is this year fighting his way through from the first round, and to-day he was down to play his first match against H. H. Crook, which he should win easily. Then again the inclusion of T. Honda (Japanese), Singles Champion of the Federated Malay States, brightens things considerably. Unfortunately, Honda and Ng Sze Kwong have been drawn in the bottom bracket, and provided neither meet with a sensational defeat, they will have to fight it out in the fourth round. They are certainly the outstanding couple in the bottom bracket. There are rumours that Ng Sze Kwong is not playing this year up to his previous form. This is the first year that rumour of this kind have been heard, but always Ng has just shown himself to be good enough for the best. Should these two players meet in the fourth round Ng Sze Kwong will probably win and go into the semi-final.

The other semi-finalist from this bracket will probably be H. D. Rumjahn. Last year H. D. had the misfortune to fall ill during the tournament and dropped out of this event during the third round. He is a good all-round player and without doubt, is the best "sticker" of the famous Rumjahn quartette.

So much for the bottom bracket. In the top bracket four players call for note. They are R. E. Worthington, S. E. Green, S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn. By a strange chance S. E. Green has to meet S. A. Rumjahn in the third round. They met in the same round last year. S. A. Rumjahn winning. But this year S. E. Green is playing very well and when they meet on Friday it is a toss up as to who will win. Green plays the most stylish tennis on the Courts, and if he can stay the distance he might just manage to win. After O. Rumjahn's disappointing exhibition against S. H. Ismail on Tuesday he becomes a doubtful proposition but should be strike his form again he ought to go through to the semi-final where he will probably come up against R. E. Worthington who should experience no difficulty in getting there.

Of the semi-finalists, R. E. Worthington and Ng Sze Kwong seem to be the two most likely to appear in the final. The Open Champion Doubles competition is making good progress. The first round has been completed and already O. and H. D. Rumjahn have gone into the third round. Other outstanding couples are: S. E. Green and T. Lay (a very strong combination), Ng Sze Kwong and C. Choa, R. E. Worthington and P. A. Redmond, M. K. and M. W. Lo, S. A. and A. H. Rumjahn.

The probable semi-finalists in the top bracket are: S. E. Green and T. Lay; Ng Sze Kwong and C. Choa. In the bottom bracket S. A. and A. H. Rumjahn; and O. and H. D. Rumjahn should meet in the semi-final.

(Continued on next column.)

If the act of a person intervening in a hearing, conflicts with the act of the party he purports to assist, the intervention shall have no effect.

Article 36.—A person who is dissatisfied with the decision in a hearing may, within thirty days from the date when such decision has been served upon him, demand a rehearing of the matter. The provisions governing hearing shall apply to a rehearing.

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If any party to a hearing fails to observe the legal or fixed period of time, the hearing shall not be suspended.

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NEW LOCAL BARRISTER.

SAME UNIVERSITY AND INN AS CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. John Harry Barclay Nihill, M.C., Third Assistant in the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, was yesterday admitted to practice as a barrister in Hongkong.

His admission was moved at the opening of the Criminal Sessions, by the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), who stated that Mr. Nihill was educated at Felsland and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1914 Mr. Nihill was President of the Cambridge Union, and from 1914 to 1916 held a Commission in the Royal Munster Fusiliers. After the Battle of Cambrai in 1917 he was awarded the Military Cross. He acted as Private Secretary to Sir William Edge, one of the Lords of the Treasury, in 1919 and 1920. He read in the Chambers of Sir William Marshall Hall and was called to the Bar in 1921. In July of 1921 he was appointed to the Eastern Cadet Service and shortly afterwards came out to Hongkong.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies) in admitting Mr. Nihill, said he had a distinguished record, both at the University and during the war. Mr. Nihill's career was additionally interesting by reason of the fact that the Chief Justice and Mr. Nihill were members of the same University and of the same Inn of Court. He hoped that Mr. Nihill's experience in Hongkong would be a successful one.

COL. JOHN WARD'S HONOUR VINDICATED.

In the House of Commons on February 14th.—Colonel John Ward (Ind. L. Stoke) referring to the debate on 12th. inst. that according to Hansard Mr. Wallhead, addressing him, and referring to money alleged to have been given to Admiral Kolchak, said, "You had some of it." The allegation that a British officer could be corrupted was contemptible, and so much at variance with the high traditions of the service that only those entirely ignorant of the service would make such an accusation. This allegation also reflected on him as a member of the House, and he asked the hon. member to withdraw the statement and the impute or give such proof as he could of the accusation.

Mr. Wallhead (Lab., Merthyr) said he had no intention of attributing anything dishonourable, and he made the intervention on the assumption that Col. Ward was at the time serving as an officer under Kolchak and in his pay. It was not in his mind that Col. Ward bore the King's Commission. He unreservedly apologized. Col. Ward said he was very glad to accept the withdrawal and apology.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The results for yesterday's matches are as follow:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—T. Honda beat L. Krels, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3; Ho Ka Lau beat A. S. Holt, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—M. K. and M. W. Lo beat Yew Man Tsun and Y

PIRACY IN SOUTH CHINA. DISCUSSION BY ASSOCIATED BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

At the recent conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China and Hongkong, it was unanimously resolved—

"That in the opinion of this Conference the numerous piracies that have taken place in Far Eastern waters, and the inability of any Government in China to deal with the situation, calls for immediate action on the part of the foreign Powers.

The Conference urges H.M. Government to make arrangements with the proper Chinese authorities whereby, immediately a piracy is reported, punitive measures may be taken against the pirates by H.M. Navy in the locality where they have landed.

Further, the Conference strongly advocates an increased number of naval vessels available for patrol work, especially in the Canton delta and neighbouring waters, where frequent and successful piracies clearly indicate that the existing patrols are inadequate.

In moving this resolution on behalf of the Hongkong Chamber Mr. BROOKS SMITH said in part—

In recent months it has become clear that some means is needed for dealing with the reports of pirates established in Chinese territory where the Chinese authorities are unable to exercise police and judicial power. Just beyond the mainland territory of the Colony of Hongkong is Bias Bay to which, on November 10th, 1922, a piratical gang took the British steamer *Sui An*, which plies between Hongkong and Macao. A year later the British steamer *Sun Ning* was pirated and taken to this same spot, and only a few weeks ago the ex-British gunboat *Hydrangea*, running between Hongkong and Swatow, was also pirated and taken there and compelled to discharge everything of value she contained. Again, on December 5th last, the s.s. *Kangas* was similarly dealt with. Bias Bay is just beyond the limits of British territory and China seems powerless to take any punitive action.

The toll the pirates levy upon commerce and shipping is heavy and increasing. It is a measure of the demoralization brought about by the uninterrupted success of pirates during many, many months, that, in a recent case in the Hongkong area, a boatwain of many years' service turned pirate-leader and was morally, if not personally, responsible for the murder of his captain.

The time is surely past when British lives and British commerce can be any longer sacrificed to diplomatic formalities. We all heartily and sincerely sympathize with China in her difficulties; we cordially wish her deliverance from the strife of faction and division and any steps which the Powers would take would only be in their own protection and, incidentally, of a nature calculated to help rather than hamper the nation in its present trials. For it must be remembered that the Chinese themselves are the chief sufferers from the ravages of bandits and pirates and the national revenues are depleted because restricted trade, due to the operations and the fear of robbers, keeps treasury chests half empty.

Immediate joint action on the part of the foreign Powers is urgently necessary and that it is practicable and can be brought to bear smoothly, promptly and effectively, recent events in South China have clearly demonstrated. If China herself is unable—and it is clear she is unable—to take the measures necessary to stop the pirates, co-operation with the foreign Powers with that end in view, she should be invited to consent to an understanding that, where pirates are definitely located in any district, the naval forces of any of the Powers will be free to land and take punitive and deterrent measures. Failing consent, China should be informed that the Powers find themselves compelled to act in the manner indicated when occasion arises.

If Britain must act alone in this matter of helping China to suppress the forces which are of her own household, she ought to do so. This constant succession of indignities upon the British flag and the spectacle of a world-power, her hands tied with diplomatic restraints, impotent in the face of what are little more than small organized gangs of amateur gunmen, must continue far too long already and must cease if British prestige is not to be entirely undermined. The number of these gangs seems to be growing; stimulated by the frequent success of the game and the absence of effective deterrent. Hongkong, to which hundreds of thousands of Chinese have looked for safe asylum in the political disorders of the last ten years, believes that British intervention against pirates will be heartily welcomed by the substantial classes amongst the Chinese.

I come now to the second part of the resolution, which advocates an increase in the number of naval vessels available for patrol work, especially in the Canton Delta and neighbouring waters, where frequent and successful piracies clearly indicate that the existing patrols are inadequate.

I need occupy very little of your time in speaking to this part of the resolution. Local records show that in the last two years to carry the story back no farther—there have been anything from one to five piracies—small or great—in every month. Only two instances are recorded of prosecutions of pirates in Hongkong Courts in that period of two years. Those facts are sufficient to substantiate the statement that there have been "frequent and successful piracies."

We say, further, that "existing patrols are inadequate," and certainly it seems that if naval patrols were in fact adequate the law of averages must have brought them on some occasions in the last two years in contact with pirates. Sometimes there have been two "chances" in a single day. But in the

period mentioned no case is on record of an encounter of a naval patrol with a pirate band. Experience in the past when, in time of unusually prevalent piracy, joint patrols by British and Chinese naval vessels were mutually agreed upon and maintained for a considerable time with highly satisfactory results, gives reason to believe that an increase in the number of H.M. gunboats, now, would be at least as effective. And this is confirmed by the recent praiseworthy success of a small Customs Revenue patrol which, after a spirited fight with pirates on a stolen steam launch, captured 44 men. An extended system of patrols would have a deterrent effect, tending to decrease the number of piracies and probably prevent them altogether on such patrolled routes as might be organized. At present, pirate organizations have far too much scope for their operations; if an extended patrolling system were sustained the pirates would not take the chances they do now. We realize that the apprehension of the pirates in the act is difficult. They board the vessel, which they intend to pirate, as passengers, arms are secreted (which the police have been powerless to prevent), and at a given signal they rise and take charge of the ship which is then escorted to the pirates' haven. After the valuables have been removed, the ship is freed. Until the ship is actually in the hands of the pirates there is nothing to indicate what is about to take place. Usually this is done at night and the vessel proceeds to the pirates' destination without lights.

Although it is therefore difficult for the present organization of warships to checkmate the pirates in this course of action, there is no doubt that an increased number of patrols would be a deterrent and lead to captures such as the Customs have shown can be effected. Apart from the special punitive measures dealt with in the first part of the resolution, Hongkong regards patrols as the first essential for the prevention of piracy.

"YES, WE HAVE NO SOLUTION."

In the discussion of the resolution, Mr. W. E. KIRBY, secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, said in part—

There is no need for me to occupy your time by relating the long chain of outrages that commenced just over two years ago with the pirating of the China Merchants' steamer *Kwanglee*; you are familiar with them all. Outrages have succeeded outrages in quick succession, the most recent which are fresh in your memories being the attacks on the steamers *Nanning*, *Tzeui* and *Tai*, which involved the murder of two masters and the brutal wounding of another master and chief officer, all four being British subjects. It is obvious that this state of affairs cannot be tolerated indefinitely and it is with dismay that my Committee and members, who have been most patient throughout, view the attitude of the Hongkong Government. Whilst my Committee and members fully realize the competitive nature of the trade interest involved, the natural desire of any Government to promote and foster trade and at the same time avoid any act which may impair trade interests, my Committee and members would, with due deference point out that the executive personnel of the merchant service is a not wholly unimportant unit in consolidating trade. You will doubtless concur with this viewpoint and recognizing it, will agree that the mercantile marine should be granted the fullest measure of protection in its peaceful avocation by His Majesty's Government. It is for you to decide if that adequate measure of protection against piracy has been accorded to coasting merchant vessels.

Leaving, for a moment, the question of what the Government has failed to do, we turn to the sole act which it has accomplished. It has published a draft of proposed piracy regulations, which are as arbitrary as they are illogical and unfair. I venture to say that this draft will never become law, not only because its provisions in the main are absolutely impracticable, but also because of the severe criticism and opposition which are being directed at it from all quarters. As a shining example of its worth, it contains what has now become known as the notorious "Resist to the Utmost" clause and my Committee and members cannot, by the wildest stretch of imagination, reconcile themselves to the belief that this clause was sponsored by an official who was conversant with the practical workings of coastal merchant vessels. What can at the most six European officers accomplish against an organized, armed, piratical horde of 60 or more?

THE QUESTION OF WIRELESS.

Closely connected with the resolution on piracy was the following resolution also proposed by Mr. BROOKS SMITH on behalf of Hongkong—

"That the recurrence of piracies in Eastern waters against the emphasis of the urgent necessity for continuous means of wireless communication with H. M. smaller vessels. The Conference views with satisfaction the improvements being made to increase the efficiency of the wireless on river gunboats, and asks H. M. Government to install wireless on every such ship, also to provide the necessary increased staff of wireless operators so that communication can be effected at all times and where expedient for general purposes, when the ordinary commercial means of telegraphic communication are not available, as is frequently the case in South China."

In moving this resolution Mr. BROOKS SMITH said—

It is almost unnecessary to dwell on the importance, in fact necessity, of having all H. M. gunboats fitted with wireless installations. At the present time there is one gunboat in southern waters without an installation and I understand that the feasibility of equipping her with wireless is now being considered by the naval authorities. I am advised also that various improvements have been effected in the efficiency of the apparatus on other vessels. I note with appreciation that this matter has been receiving the attention it deserves and trust that, at an early date, the ship already referred to will also be fitted with a suitable installation.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. WILLIAM REES-DAVIES)].

A "FORTUNATE" PRISONER.

Li Ping, a Chinese, pleaded not guilty to a charge of uttering a forged banknote on February 11th, and of having in his possession nine other forged notes of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and said that accused attempted to change a five-piastre note with a money changer on Queen's Road West. The changer thought it was a bad one and the police were called. Nine other notes were found on prisoner, and he was charged. Prisoner told the police that he had won the money at *fantas* at Canton. At the Police Court, after evidence had been given, prisoner made a statement in which he said he had been a soldier at Canton and had come to Hongkong for medical treatment. He could not distinguish a good note from a bad one, and he did not make the notes himself.

In the opinion of an employee of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine the notes were very clever forgeries.

His Lordship, in summing up, said it appeared a very simple case. The jury had to be satisfied that prisoner knew the notes to be forgeries. When the money changer told him that the note was a forgery, he tried to leave the shop. He denied that he had any more and nine others were found. Had they any doubt that he knew that they were forgeries? If they had, they should return a verdict of not guilty, but otherwise, if they were satisfied that his attempt to get away was because he knew the note was forged, they should find him guilty.

The jury after returning said they were not satisfied that prisoner was aware that the note was a forgery. His Lordship thereupon discharged the prisoner, but said he felt it his duty to point out to the prisoner that he was a very fortunate man. His conduct, in his Lordship's opinion, was wholly inconsistent with innocence, and he felt it was in the interests of the whole community to say so.

The jury comprised: Messrs. T. Orton (foreman), M. Pollock, C. M. de S. Alves, F. G. Wakefield, H. J. White, G. L. Packe and C. L. da Rosa.

UNUSUAL PLEA FOR THE DEFENCE.

Leung Mow, a Chinese, was charged with being in the unlawful possession of an automatic pistol, fifty one rounds of ammunition, and an empty cartridge case at Mong Kok Tsui on February 14th.

Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. N. I. Brewer appeared for the defence.

Prisoner pleaded "not guilty," adding a plea of lawful authority as an excuse for possession.

Outlining the case the Crown Solicitor said that prisoner was seen on a ferry launch which had come from the Hong Kong side. When the launch stopped at Mong Kok he jumped into a boat and was being rowed away when the constable on duty called on him to stop. He returned to the wharf and a cardboard box containing 25 rounds of ammunition was found on him. Another twelve rounds were found in the left breast inner pocket of his jacket and in his hat lining 14 other cartridges were discovered. The pistol was found suspended from a girder round the man's waist dangling between his legs, next to the skin.

Mr. Brewer urged that the Ordinance did not prohibit prisoner, who was the master of a junk, from having arms on board for the protection of his vessel. He should, of course, state on his clearance papers that he had them in his possession, but he was still in port and therefore had not filled in the papers.

His Lordship ruled that he should have had them described on his licence and also pointed out that if prisoner thought he was committing a lawful act, he would not have secreted the articles as he did.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, his Lordship remarking that the Chinese had to be made to understand that this was a serious offence.

(Continued on next column.)

I regret that His Majesty's Government has not yet provided a sufficient staff of wireless operators to enable communication to be effected at all times. And yet it is obvious that a wireless apparatus which is out of action the greater part of the 24 hours is largely deprived of its practical value. A staff of operators sufficient to maintain constant communication is absolutely essential. The naval wireless apparatus must also be capable of picking up messages from merchant ships—which use a different wave length from that adopted by the Navy for its own purposes—otherwise the help we need against piracy will not be fully obtainable.

The resolution before the Conference contemplates this when it asks that naval vessels shall undertake the transmission of commercial messages when, as so frequently happens, ordinary means of communication have broken down.

Other Governments help their nationals in every way they can in this respect. The experience in Hongkong is that the Navy is willing to help, but messages can only be sent or received during the time that the operators are on duty. It seems extraordinary that the wireless staff should not be adequate to maintain constant communication. Such a condition of affairs is bound to be a source of weakness especially in regard to piracy prevention.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUINSE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPTON)].

BANK SHROFF'S MISTAKE.

About the middle of last month, it may be remembered, a report was current that a shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had overpaid a client to the extent of a large sum of money. The sequel was a police court case in which an office boy employed by Messrs. Fung Tang and Co. was charged with stealing \$2,700. The lad was committed for trial, and accordingly appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

Mr. Dyer Ball, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown, whilst Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended.

From the Assistant Attorney-General's outline it appears that on the morning of February 1st, defendant and two employees of the Bank of Canton went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Both parties (Fung Tang and Company's representative and the Bank of Canton's representatives) desired to change notes of large denominations. The lad handed in \$300 and the others twenty \$500 bills. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's shroff took the money and then handed it with a memorandum in respect of the \$300 to another shroff, asking for change.

The first shroff returned to his counter with thirteen bundles of notes, each sheaf totalling \$1,000. Following the practice of dealing with smaller amounts first, the shroff attended to prisoner. By mistake the shroff handed him \$3,000 instead of \$300. He next counted out the \$10,000 change for the Bank of Canton men and was not aware of his mistake until about 11 a.m. the same morning, when the other shroff, in checking his receipts against the amount he had paid out, discovered a deficit of \$2,700. The deficit was reported to the comptroller of the Bank. Later in the day one of the men from the Bank of Canton returned to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and, on hearing of the deficit, said that the man who was changing money at the same time as himself belonged to Messrs. Fung Tang and Co. When the Bank's shroffs approached prisoner, he denied having received more than \$300. He also denied it when charged at the police station.

The shroff, Wong Ma Cheung, gave confirmatory evidence. Mr. Jenkin, cross-examining, elicited replies to the effect that witness knew the prisoner well by sight, as he had often come to change money. He did not know what firm the prisoner was with until the men from the Bank of Canton told him. He admitted that the previous day the Bank had lost \$40,000 and that his son, also a shroff in the Bank, had been mixed up with the loss. His son was still with the Bank; it was merely a coincidence that he himself should be in fault the next day. The Comptroller got angry with him and he realised that his position as a shroff was imperilled by his mistake. It was after that the men from the Bank of Canton gave him information regarding the firm to which the prisoner belonged.

In the course of further cross-examination, witness stated that when he was handing the prisoner the bundles of notes under the grill, the prisoner mentioned the sum of \$3,000. He admitted that this was the first time he had said this; he had not said so in the Police Court or to anybody else.

The case was adjourned until this morning. The jury comprised: Messrs. E. F. R. Sample (foreman), W. S. J. Soust, Ng Sze-kwong, Chan Shiu Tsun, R. E. Hoare, E. Kern and E. C. Hagen.

PUSY JURYMEN.

TWO APPLICATIONS FOR RELEASE.

Mr. C. M. Alves, broker, when called as a jurymen before Sir William Rees-Davies in the Criminal Sessions yesterday applied to be excused from serving owing to the fact that he was particularly busy just now in connection with the March Settlement.

His Lordship said he had refused many similar applications. He had already received notification from the Registrar of this application and the conclusion he had arrived at was that Mr. Alves' services would not be required next week, when Settlement Day came. So far as this week was concerned, he saw no reason why Mr. Alves should not serve. "I always do what I can to assist gentlemen as far as possible, but you must serve."

When, in the Puisse Judge's Court, the name of Mr. D. E. Donnelly was called, Mr. Donnelly asked to be excused, saying he served on the jury only three weeks ago and that he was the only European in the office.

His Lordship: You have been called. I am afraid you cannot be excused. Mr. Dyer Ball, Assistant Crown Solicitor, explained that the new Jury List was now in use. Last year's list was finished with.

Mr. Donnelly again stated that he was the only European at the office that day. His partner would be back the following day. He had no objection to serving then.

His Lordship said that the reason why Mr. Donnelly had been called again so soon was that a new list was in use. He had not really been called twice in the same year. Seeing that Mr. Donnelly had no objection to serving the next day, he would be excused.

NOTICE!!

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OUR NEW JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE

DEPARTMENT

NOW OPEN

IN THE HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD

WHERE WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND INSPECT THE
NEW STOCK OF

JEWELLERY

WATCHES

CLOCKS

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SILVER PLATE

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Daggett & Ramsell's perfect Cold Cream
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Hind's Honey & Almond Cream
Legrant's Secret Jelly & Rose Juvenile
Pond's Vanishing Cream
Vardley's Face Cream
Ven-Yuss Toilet Cream
Stearns' Peroxide Cream
Stillman's Freckle Cream &
Crema Simon

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD C.

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| 3359 | IN LOVE | " |
| 3360 | ON SUNDAY | " |
| 3346 | A LEGEND | MURIEL BRUNSILL |
| | WITH COURTY GRACE | CONTRALTO |
| 3357 | THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE | WILLIAMS-BALFORTH |
| | SPRING | " |
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Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 4578.

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\$75.00 \$87.50 \$97.50

DARK BLUE & GOLD LINE
DINNER, TEA AND BREAKFAST WARE.

TOILET SETS. TEA SETS.
TABLE GLASS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.
HONGKONG STATION.
CURRENCY CHARGES ON
TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of Telegrams are hereby Notified that from the 1st APRIL, 1924, until further Notice, the Charges of Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.38 to equal France 1.00.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [529]

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA
AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.
CURRENCY CHARGES ON
TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of Telegrams are hereby Notified that from the 1st APRIL, 1924, until further Notice, the Charges of Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.38 to equal France 1.00.

M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [531]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

APRIL 2ND, 1924.

THERE will be a HALF MILE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT (FLAT RACE) Open to the Colony.

Entries close on MARCH 25TH.
WONG YIN SIK,
Secretary.
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. [532]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "BARPEDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th March, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th April, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 19th March, 1924. [533]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLEDI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns, and/or extra handling at Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th March, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd April, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 19th March, 1924. [535]

S.S. "COMMANDANT MAGES"

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LA-PAL-LICE, COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 19th March, 1924. [536]

HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1924, at 2.30 P.M. By Order, T. A. ROBERTSON, Secretary. Hongkong, 18th March, 1924. [512]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB, called in pursuance of a Requisition by more than 20 Resident Members, will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1924, immediately after the Yearly General Meeting. Business:—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club. By Order, T. A. ROBERTSON, Secretary. Hongkong, 18th March, 1924. [513]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

THE ANNUAL SPORTS will be held at 1.30 P.M., on FRIDAY, 21st MARCH, at HAPPY VALLEY. Prizes will be distributed by Mrs. S. W. TSO at 5.30. There will be an Old Boys' Race of 200 yards. [517]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE above Meeting will be held at the COLLEGE Ground, Causeway Bay, on THURSDAY, 20th MARCH, commencing at Noon. Entries are invited for the OLD BOYS' RACE (200 yards, at 4.45 P.M.) [523]

BILLIARDS.

HO KAM TONG CUPS.

PALACE HOTEL.

ENTRIES for the Annual Billiard Handicap, HO KAM TONG CUPS valued at \$300 will close on 25th MARCH, 1924. 1st. Prize Cup valued ... \$175.00 2nd. " " " " 75.00 3rd. " " " " 50.00 Entrance Fees \$3.00 to go to Local Charities. Intending Competitors will kindly send in their Names with Entrance Fees to—PROPRIETOR, PALACE HOTEL. [457]

P. & O. S.S. "VALDERA"

WILL sail from KOWLOON WHARF for London and Marseilles via the usual ports on the 22nd MARCH, 1924, at Noon. All heavy baggage should be placed on board Not Later than 5 P.M. on the 21st inst., and Cabin Baggage Not Later than 10 A.M., on the Day of Sailing. For the convenience of Passengers a Lighter will be alongside the P. & O. JETTY from Noon to 3 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 21st MARCH, to receive Baggage. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th March, 1924. [532]

FOR SALE.

"BANGOUR," 1922, MOUNT KELLET. Four-roomed Bungalow with Hall. Recently reconstructed and Entirely Modernised. Site area: 37,500 sq. ft. Possession 1st April, 1924. For Particulars, Apply in writing to A. R. LOWE, Special Manager, RUSSELL BROTHERS, Ltd. (In Liquidation). Hongkong, 17th March, 1924. [530]

TO LET.

A FEW OFFICE ROOMS. Apply—A SECRETARY OF PRINCE'S BUILDING AND LAND CO., LTD. [525]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Good Position at PEAK. Hot and Cold Baths. From Middle April to September. Apply Box No. 489, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [489]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YL

FOR SALE—MOTOR CAR—SCRIPPS BOOTH, 3-seater, in Perfect Running Order. \$250 Only. Owner going Home. Apply—D. BURLINGHAM, Police Headquarters. [520]

TO LET—One Well-Lighted OFFICE ROOM on Top Floor, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply—GARDNER, PRICE & CO., LTD. [518]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 11 CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 18th July, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 5, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1924, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923. The SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 26th March, 1924 (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 4th March, 1924. [449]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Office of the General Agents, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., 49A, on MONDAY, the 21st MARCH, 1924, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st March, 1924, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., 49A, General Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1924. [449]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd MARCH, 1924, at 11.30 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended 31st December, 1923, confirming the appointment of Directors, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 14th March, 1924, until Saturday, the 22nd March, 1924, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, PERCY H. SUECLING, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th March, 1924. [450]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Under-Signed on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1923. The SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 29th March, 1924, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, March 8th, 1924. [476]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA RACE MEETING 1924.

MEMBERS' SEASON TICKETS are Now Ready and may be obtained by those Members who have not already received them from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. C. B. BROWN, Secretary. 518

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, 1924, commencing at 3 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure. Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, MARCH 28th. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [519]

NOTICE.

AN Anglo-Religious Steel Association Requires Reputable, Hard-working, Experienced, Well-introduced, and Responsible CHINESE or BRITISH FIRM or Individual (BROKER or AGENT) who is able to the Trade (Barr, Angles, Joints, Channels, Sheets, Plates, Galvanized Wire, Wire Nails, Tubes, Galvanized Sheets, Black Sheets, Tinplates, Hoops and Wire Rods, Zinc and Lead Sheets. Please reply in detail to Box No. 509, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [509]

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AND
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and small wonder! Year in
and year out its distinctive
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blending and gigantic stocks
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As supplied to the Houses
of Lords, and Commons.

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SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

FREN. FISHER and family beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks the floral tributes and letters of condolence sent in their aid and bereavement, and to thank those who attended the funeral. [528]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20TH, 1924.

CHINA WARS AND RUMOURS
OF WAR.

A "Political Observer," writing in the London Daily Telegraph last month, gave a warning that civil war would break out in China in the Spring. "The Chinese," he wrote, "do not believe in fighting in the open in cold weather, but they are using the interval to prepare for action." He was alluding, of course, to the prospect of war between Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN and Marshal WU PEI-FU. Had he been well acquainted with China, he would not have written about "civil war breaking out in China again"; he would have known that China has not been free from civil war for some years past. Throughout the cold season it has been in active progress in Szechuan and in Kwangtung, and the end of it is not yet in sight in either province. Though fighting is spasmodic, the state of warfare does not cease, and hostilities may recommence at any moment. Large forces are engaged. In Kwangtung alone Dr. SUX YAT SIX has, it is estimated, some 50,000 men in the field. But the wars of Szechuan and Kwangtung would, of course, be mere "side shows" compared with the possible conflict which the writer in the London journal had in mind. Last winter, and again this winter, the Chinese Press has published many scares. It is generally agreed that such a conflict is "inevitable," and Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN's recent warlike preparations have given support to the idea that it may come at any moment after the winter snows have passed. The London writer expresses great concern as to the extent to which poison gas

will be used in the war. "The operations in the arsenal at Taiyuanfu," he says, "are under the direction of German experts, one of whom is producing machine-guns, and the other, said to have been sent out by HUGO STRESS, is teaching the Chinese how to manufacture poison gas in large quantities. Gas is expected to play an important part in the coming Spring campaign, and one can well imagine what barbarous use of it may be made by the savage Chinese soldiery, unless, through their sheer ignorance, they destroy themselves with it. The European colony in China views with anxiety the activities of the German advisers in Shansi, as they are placing in the hands of the Chinese a weapon which may later be turned against all foreigners." We place little credence in this report about poison gas. A report appeared in the Northern Chinese Press some time ago that poison gas was being manufactured, and we presume the London writer's statement has no more basis than this; but we hesitate to credit the report since we have seen nothing to confirm it. We could quite believe that, if experiments had been made with it, "Chinese soldiery, through sheer ignorance, would destroy themselves"; but no such "incidents" have been reported, and until there is news of actual experiments with the new weapon in China, or some other authoritative confirmation, we are disposed to entertain a doubt as to whether poison gas has yet been manufactured in China. Nor are we satisfied that war between the two great protagonists will come this Spring. The latest news from Mukden is more satisfactory. A few months ago the Northern markets indicated widespread belief in the possibility of hostilities, but since the Conference of the Military Commanders of the Three Eastern Provinces, held at Mukden, a short time ago, there appears to have been a marked recovery in the markets which is explained by the statement that there is growing confidence that hostilities will not be commenced in April. A Chinese News Agency tells us that "it seems certain that the Fengtien faction will do its best to avoid hostilities in April, and the Authorities of Fengtien have now settled on a plan for the improvement of the internal administration of the three Manchurian provinces." If war next month depends upon the movements of Marshal WU PEI-FU, then it can be said with practical certainty that there will be no fight between the forces of Chihli and Fengtien. There is no secrecy about Wu's immediate plans. He is bent on first subduing Szechuan and then proposes to turn his attention to ousting Dr. SUX YAT SIX from Kwangtung. This will occupy him for many months to come. The successes by Wu's forces in Szechuan, which were heralded throughout the land a month ago, have proved far from complete, and this probably accounts for the delay in the invasion of Kwangtung by the troops which he was recently reported to have dispatched in this direction. Meanwhile "the great clash" of Dr. Sux's forces with those of General CHEN CHUNG-MING, massed in the region of the East River, that was expected fully a month ago, has yet to be reported as having commenced. The state of the weather has afforded no excuse for the delay, and the explanation must reside, we suppose, in the recent dissensions among Sux's heterogeneous forces, and probably also to the barrenness of the war chest. Still, this "clash" would appear to be one of the certainties of the near future.

Colonel C. W. Davy, R.E., C.M.G., was a passenger by the N.Y.K. Tanga Maru, which left yesterday for Australia, via Manila.

Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Matthews, who has been appointed Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is a passenger on the Katori Maru, which is due this week.

An accident occurred during blasting operations at No. 134, The Peak, on Tuesday, resulting in a Chinese mason of the Wing Yick contracting firm being injured. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

An armed robbery took place last night shortly after 9 o'clock at Queen's Road West. Four robbers armed with revolvers held up the inmates of the premises and made good their escape with loot valued at \$1,500.

The cult of the Mah-Jongg tea party has produced the Mah-Jongg cake. Recently Messrs. Selfridge's were selling replicas of figures in the game. The crowning piece of confectionery represented a Chinese pagoda.

Mr. H. T. Byram, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail. way, arrived on the President McKinley accompanied by Mrs. Byram and Miss Helen Byram. They proceeded to Manila with the President McKinley and will later return to Hongkong.

Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of Reuters, was taken ill directly after he landed in Calcutta and was confined to his bed during most of his stay there, with two nurses in attendance. He continued his journey through India on March 4th and will sail from Bombay on the Nalanda on April 5th.

Owing to the prompt action of the police at Central Station yesterday morning a clan fight which was about to take place in the coolie quarters, near Bridges Street, was checked and a number of the disturbers of the peace were arrested. These (13 in all) were brought before the Magistrate yesterday and fined \$10 each.

Yesterday morning Mr. J. R. Wood ordered the confiscation of six Mauser pistols and 707 rounds of ammunition found on board the s.s. On Lee. The arms and ammunition were discovered on board by the master of the vessel, Captain Loud, who handed them over to the police on arrival in Hongkong.

News has reached Singapore of the death of Mr. T. B. Norrie, who went home a short time ago in a bad state of health. Mr. Norrie was an old resident in the East, coming out originally in July, 1900, to the Mercantile Bank of India. He subsequently joined the International Banking Corporation, and was a member of their staff in both Hongkong and Manila. On his return to Singapore, he joined Fraser and Co. and was associated with them up to the time of his death.

The Chinese passenger on the s.s. President Madison who was found on board with two pistols and a number of rounds of ammunition without permission, was yesterday morning fined \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, by Mr. J. R. Wood. On the previous day the defendant told the Court that he had been 17 years in Mexico as a cook and on hearing that his mother and brother had been murdered by robbers in the country he decided to return Home. He armed himself for protection.

The Committee of Lloyd's have decided to confer upon Captain S. Robinson, R.N.R., formerly master of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia, and now in command of the Empress of Canada, and also upon Captain Knigge, master of the Dutch tanker Iris, Lloyd's Silver Medal for Meritorious Service as an honorary acknowledgment of the gallant conduct and extraordinary exertions which contributed to the preservation of the first-named vessel at Yokohama on the occasion of the earthquake there on September 1st last.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE
MRS. BOWDLER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Bowdler, whose death was recorded in yesterday's issue of the Daily Press, took place yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley.

The first part of the burial service was conducted in St. John's Cathedral and was attended by a large number of friends. Amongst those present at the Cathedral was Sir Claud Severn, C.M.G. The service was choral and after the first portion of the burial service had been read by the Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. Y. H. Copley Moyle) the hymn, "The Perfect Peace," was sung, and as the coffin was carried out by Chinese bearers, the Organist (Mr. Mason) played with much feeling "O Rest in the Lord." At the graveside the Rev. Copley Moyle conducted the remaining part of the service. The chief mourners were: Mrs. Eva Jones, Mrs. H. Matheson, Mrs. Knight, Miss Sloan (Matron of the Government Civil Hospital), Miss Lawrence and Mrs. Barlow. Amongst others present were noticed: The Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth (Assistant Director of Public Works), Mr. A. E. Wright (Building Authority, P.W.D.), Mr. P. Jacks (Land Officer), Mr. W. L. Patterson, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Mr. P. Toster, and Mr. S. Paul.

Wreaths were sent by the following: The Officers of the Public Works Department, Sir Paul and Lady Chater, Sir James and Lady Stewart Lockhart, Sir Eric and Lady Stuart Taylor, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Sloan, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hartnell Beavis, Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Dr. and Mrs. G. Montague Harston.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRISH ARMY TROUBLE.
GRAVE SITUATION IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, March 18th.
Late last night troops surrounded a public house at Parnell Square, Dublin, where it was reported that 30 to 40 wanted men had assembled, including Tobin and Dalton.

The grave situation is believed to be a sequel to the recent army trouble. This is indicated by the fact that several ministers visited the scene of operations. It was officially announced this morning that ten officers who left their posts had been arrested on the roof of the public house.

It is believed that more men are on the roof and a search is proceeding.

EIGHT OFFICERS ARRESTED.
The siege, in which a large force of military armoured cars and machine-guns participated, was raised at 10.30 o'clock this morning. No further arrests have been made. Tobin escaped and Dalton was not present. Those arrested include Colonel O'Malley, three other colonels and four commandants.

INDIAN FINANCE BILL.
VICEROY'S RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL.

DELHI, March 18th.
A message to the Council of State from the Viceroy states that, as the Assembly had refused leave to introduce a recommended Finance Bill, he certified it as essential to the interests of British India.

The Viceroy recommended the Council to pass the Bill, discussion of which has been fixed for Monday.

NATIONAL DEBT INQUIRY.
NOTABLE APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 18th.
A representative committee of thirteen financial authorities has been appointed by the Government to enquire into the national debt. The Right Hon. Lord Colwyn has been appointed Chairman of the Committee, which includes Mr. William L. Hitchens, Sir Charles Addis and Sir Josiah Stamp, but the most noteworthy member is Mrs. Barbara Wootton, who is a member of the staff of the Joint Research Department of the Trade Union Congress of the Labour Party, and an ex-director of economic studies at Giron. Mrs. Wootton took first-class honours in economics with special distinction at Cambridge and is only twenty-six years of age. She is the widow of an officer who was killed four days after landing in France.

HOLLAND AND RUSSIA.
SECOND CHAMBER DEBATE ON SUGGESTED TREATY.

THE HAGUE, March 18th.
In the Second Chamber debate on the Foreign Estimates, several members urged the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Russia. The Liberal member M. Dresselhuys criticised the negative attitude of the Foreign Minister towards the suggested treaty of guarantee. M. Marchant, a Democratic-Liberal, however, contended that admission to such a treaty would mean the end of Holland's independent existence.

KING HUSSEIN MOVES.
TO CALL WORLD CONFERENCE OF MOSLEMS.

JERUSALEM, March 18th.
King Hussein has decided to establish an Advisory Council to the Caliphate and to summon a World's Conference of Moslems to consider questions of universal Moslem interest.

HOME FOOTBALL.
IN THE SCOTTISH CUP REPLAY, PARTICK THISTLE WON BY TWO GOALS TO ONE.FRENCH MILITARY AFFAIRS.
BILL TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

PARIS, March 18th.
A Bill for reorganization of the Army has been introduced in the Chamber which provides for an active Army of thirty-two divisions, in addition to special troops, which will be divided into sixteen army corps. Ten divisions would be stationed in the Rhineland.

"PERFECTLY INNOCENT ACT."

FIRST LORD AND RECENT NAVAL EPISODE.

LONDON, March 18th.
An apposite example of foreign susceptibilities in naval matters was given by Lord Chelmsford, in defending the Government's policy in the House of Lords. He quoted the stir caused by the choice of the Mediterranean for their naval manoeuvres recently, which was "a perfectly innocent act on our part." He pointed out that similar exercises were carried out in the same neighbourhood in 1922, and would similarly have taken place last year but for the situation in the Dardanelles.

PRINCE OF WALES.
COMMONS CONCERNED ABOUT RIDING MISHAPS.

LONDON, March 18th.
The question of the Prince of Wales riding accidents was raised in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Moore Brabazon, who asked whether it was within the province of the House of Commons to represent to the Sovereign its great concern at the repeated risks run by the Heir to the Throne.

BRITAIN TO CONFER WITH RUSSIA?

REPORT FROM LONDON BY WAY OF MOSCOW.

LONDON, March 18th.
Reuter's Agency understands that according to the latest news from Moscow, there are indications that Russo-British conferences in London will begin early in April. A report that M. Chicherin is coming to London as Ambassador is not credited by the Foreign Office.

BUOYANT FRANCES.
STEADY IMPROVEMENT ON LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 18th.
France continues to improve on the London market, and closed—French 84.85 Belgian 101.

FRENCH NATIONAL FINANCE.
ENTIRE GOVERNMENT SCHEME PASSED BY SENATE.

PARIS, March 18th.
The Senate, by 151 votes to 23, has adopted the whole of the Government's financial proposals. The "Left" Senators abstained from voting.

LATEST CABLES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.
LASKER IN FORM.

NEW YORK, March 18th.
In the third round of the International Chess Tournament, Dr. Lasker brilliantly defeated Alekhine in one of the best games of his career, sending Alekhine to second place and making him half a game behind Tartakower.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. SENATE OIL ENQUIRY.
WELL-KNOWN MEN'S DEALS IN STOCKS.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.
According to the accounts who testified before the Senate oil committee, Mr. Daugherty and Senators Curtis and Ekins, also Mr. Slomp, the secretary to Mr. Coolidge, were among the officials who had transactions in the Sinclair or Doheney oil stocks about the time the naval oil reserve was leased. Mr. Slomp was then a member of the House of Representatives. Other members of the House dealing in the same stocks included Messrs. Rouse, Goodkowitz and Ryan.

TEAPOT DOME ENQUIRY.
NEILSON AND WEEKS SERVED WITH SUBPENAS.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.
The Teapot Dome enquiry committee has subpoenaed Mr. Mellon, Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Weeks, Secretary for War, in order to ascertain the manner in which confidential information was exchanged between their departments and the Department of Justice.

U.S. SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL.
TO COST TWO THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.
The House of Representatives, by 350 votes to 84, has passed the Soldiers' Bonus Bill, providing for paid up, endowment, life insurance policies and cash payments. It is estimated the present bonus plan will cost altogether two thousand million dollars.

NEW SUNDAY PAPER FOR U.S.

NEW YORK, March 18th.
It is announced that a new Sunday evening newspaper called the *New York Star* will be published shortly.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA'S OBLIGATIONS.

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS NOT OBSERVED.

SHANGHAI, March 18th.
Presiding at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Sir E. C. Pearce said the Chamber was of the opinion that it was desirable that the privilege of travelling pilots should be still available to the steamship companies, especially those maintaining express services.

CHINA'S PAYING GUESTS.

Referring to the Lincheng and other outrages, and the fact that the Government had, up to the present, evaded the payment of compensation to the sufferers, he said: "We are indeed paying pretty heavily for the privilege of being guests of China, or, I should say, paying guests."

IRREGULAR TAXATION.

Dealing with the provincial taxes on cigarettes, Sir Edward described irregular taxation as one of the greatest enemies of distribution. It was unfortunate that this was allowed to go unchecked at a time when the Government had undertaken steps for the abolition of it. Under the Washington Treaty, the Signatory Powers should not fail to ask whether the Government really had power to control inland taxation, which certainly would be a grave handicap to trade if higher duties be imposed, whilst the provinces were free to impose provincial taxes of their own free will. It was necessary that China should develop her trade, and this policy of taxation was the enemy of real welfare.

HEAVY BLOW TO CHINA'S CREDIT.

Continuing, the speaker said, "the system strikes a heavy blow at credit. Irregular taxes are imposed in defiance of treaties and agreements voluntarily undertaken by the Central Government. The breach has attracted attention throughout the world. China's credit has gained much from the belief held on the money market that she stands by her bargains, and she certainly will suffer for the disregard of existing agreements regarding internal taxation."

OBJECTIONABLE TRADE MARKS LAW.

Dealing with trade marks, Sir Edward said the main objection to the new law was the way the Government provides for its administration. The proposals strike at the root of extraterritorial rights of the Treaty Powers, whose subjects should be represented on all tribunals. This was important. Trade-mark owners must stand together and use every possible endeavour to prevent recognition of the new law until proper protection and safeguards had been afforded one of the most valuable forms of foreign property.

AN APPEALING IMPASSE.

Foreign business would steadily diminish unless a properly recognised Government was established and the practice of illegal taxation and the holding of foreigners to ransom peremptorily checked. The prestige of foreigners was regrettably declining in China, and since a firm Government could hardly set up without their help, it was necessary to enhance foreign prestige in the eyes of the Chinese masses, while doing everything possible to assist. The Government should be master in its own house and not depend on foreign control. The only way out of the appalling impasse was to extend the system which has worked admirably, namely, the placing of trained foreigners in the employ of the Government, with administrative powers.

MORE DRASTIC METHODS MAY BE NECESSARY.

Quoting the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang's reference at the meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the salt gabelle, when he said that "further inroads had been made by the Provincial Authorities and in some cases the efficient organization of Sir Richard Dane had been broken up and replaced by nominees of independent provinces, in defiance of international agreements," Sir Edward contended that if the Powers who were signatories of the Washington Conference, who had showed forbearance and goodwill towards China, were driven eventually to the conclusion that moderation had been improperly appreciated, there would be no alternative other than to take more drastic methods.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN'S TRAGIC DAY.

TWO DISASTERS BEFALL THE NAVY.

DEPLORABLE DEATH-TOLL FEARED.

Two poignant tragedies which occurred on the same day are reported from Japan. The first is the loss, it is feared with all hands, of Submarine 43, which carried a crew of forty-four, and the second the wreck in flames of a naval dirigible airship of the "SS" type. Details of these two catastrophes, which have with such tragic suddenness brought mourning to a whole nation, will be found below.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

SUBMARINE COLLIDES AND SINKS WITH ALL HANDS.

SHANGHAI, March 18th.

A message from Sasebo, the Japanese Naval base, states that Submarine 43, with a crew of four officers and forty men, suddenly sank a hundred miles outside the harbour while undergoing a speed test. The disaster resulted from a collision with the warship *Tatsuta*.

RESCUE PARTIES HARD AT WORK.

SASEBO, March 18th.
Submarine 43 collided with the *Tatsuta* ten miles outside Sasebo harbour and sank in twenty-six fathoms of water. Attempts to rescue the four officers and forty men aboard her at the time are proceeding.

LATER.

Submarine 43 was one of 800 tons, commissioned in 1921. Only very slight hope is entertained of rescuing the crew.

FLAMES AND DEATH.

AIRSHIP EXPLODES AND CRASHES TO EARTH.

TOKYO, March 18th.

Another disaster befell the Japanese Navy to-day. A dirigible airship of the "SS" type suddenly burst into flames and fell into a forest in Ishikari Prefecture. It is believed that the crew of five perished. So far only the body of the Commander has been recovered. The dirigible was fifty-one metres long and was imported from England three or four years ago.

LATER.

The dirigible disaster is understood to have been due to an explosion. The crew were all killed. Their bodies have been recovered.

SINGAPORE BASE DECISION.

REPORT OF COMMONS DEBATE.

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, March 18th.

Mr. C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons that after full consideration of all the relevant facts, and consultation with the Dominions and Overseas Governments, it had been decided not to proceed further with the Singapore base scheme.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. Ammon, in introducing the Naval Estimates, emphasised that the reduction of £2,200,000 testified to the observance of the Washington Agreement and the desire to reduce armaments. *Personnel* would be increased by 1,000. Only 1,400 men would be recruited to man two battleships and other ships now being constructed, instead of 3,200 normally required. The remainder would be obtained from other ships. Progress with the battleships *Nelson* and *Rodney* was seriously affected by the boiler-makers' lockout last year, and it was very doubtful whether the time lost would be regained during the succeeding contract building period. It was anticipated that three light cruisers would be completed during the next financial year, and a fourth in July, 1925. The visits of the Special Service Squadron hitherto had proved very successful. Arrangements had been made to maintain an adequate oil reserve for the needs of the Fleet. The Admiralty felt more secure in that regard owing to the Government's decision to retain control of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and to maintain contracts. The number of cruisers available for the protection of trade was below requirements. The replacement and construction of five new cruisers could no longer be delayed in view of the large numbers of light cruisers which during the next few years would reach the age at which they would no longer be efficient. Out of 48 light cruisers throughout the British Empire, 10 would be over efficient age this year; practically all the remainder were built during the war for the North Sea, 18 of which were unsuitable to operate on long ocean trade routes. By the time the proposed five cruisers were completed, 11 of the 18 now commissioned would have been scrapped or placed in reserve. The Government had closely and earnestly considered the question of Singapore as involving questions of much wider implication than naval strategy, and after fully considering all the relevant facts and consulting the Dominions the Government had decided not to proceed with the Singapore scheme. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

WHEN THE TORIES COME BACK.

Lieut.-Col. Amory said that when the Conservatives came into power they would not lose an instant in resuming the Singapore scheme.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Speaking on the subject of the Singapore base, the Prime Minister repudiated the suggestion that the Government's action was in any way cutting off ourselves from co-operation with the Dominions, or making it impossible to carry on co-operation under different circumstances, and perhaps different plans. He stated incidentally that the Singapore scheme would in no way violate the Washington Agreement. Moreover, the position of Singapore was second to none if we were driven to create a new fleet on the Pacific, but after careful consideration the scheme would detrimentally affect our foreign policy aiming at the creation of international confidence and facilitating a comprehensive agreement on the limitation of armaments.

Mr. MacDonald stated that the Commonwealth cordially sympathised with the Government's international policy, and desired a better international understanding and an advance towards a reduction of armaments, but considered that the action of His Majesty's Government would jeopardise instead of assist that policy. (Opposition cheers.) The Singapore scheme was for defensive and not for offensive purposes. General Smuts described the Imperial policy as a bold move towards an enduring peace, and he wholeheartedly agreed with it. (Liberal and Labour cheers.) General Smuts said he felt that the great cause of peace and conciliation would be seriously undermined by the construction of the base.

Mr. MacDonald concluded by stating that Australia had expressed willingness to contribute a substantial sum towards the development of the base, and New Zealand had already offered a first contribution of £100,000.

MR. BALDWIN AND CONSERVATIVES' PROVISIO.

The Singapore debate was concluded after Mr. Baldwin had stated that the Conservatives received the right to speak fully and to demand the decision of the House on the Report stage. Mr. Hugh Seely thereupon moved an amendment affirming that there was no necessity to construct the five cruisers. The motion was defeated by 204 votes to 114.

REGRET IN THE LORDS.

COLONIES' VIEWS READ OUT IN UPPER HOUSE.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty, communicated a summary of the replies of the Dominions regarding Singapore. Canada and Ireland preferred not to give advice. The Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland urged that the scheme be proceeded with, and General Smuts approved of the Imperial Government's policy as tending to an enduring peace.

REQUIRED FOR THE FUTURE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

The House of Lords, by 56 votes to 49, carried a motion by Lord Curzon, regretting the Government's action in abandoning the Singapore scheme, "believing that the development of a naval base at Singapore, as approved by the Imperial Conference, was urgently required for the protection of commerce, security of the Dominions and the future maintenance of peace."

JAPANESE AIMS IN THE PACIFIC.

NOTED SOCIOLOGIST ON THE SINGAPORE BASE.

LONDON, March 18th.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage, in a letter to the *Times* in connection with the Singapore Base, dwells on the policy and needs of Japan, which, he declares, completely controls the West Pacific, and now aims at the mastery of the islands in that area and the continent adjacent thereto. Japan will be ready by 1930, if not before. Peace can be maintained if it is perfectly clear what our Far Eastern policy is, and what we mean to stand by it; otherwise, we shall drift into war because the Pacific will be taken again as speaking for Great Britain. The naval base at Singapore is the test of our resolution.

CHINESE TRADE MARK LAW.

H.M. GOVERNMENT TO ACT IN BRITISH INTERESTS.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Sidney Webb, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the Government were communicating with the Chinese Government regarding those provisions of the Chinese Trade Mark Law which affect British interests in China.

JAPANESE DAVIS CUP REPRESENTATIVES.

TOKYO, March 18th.

In addition to those mentioned in a cable message, dated February 20th, the Japanese Davis Cup players will include Okamoto, who is at present in India. His selection for the team, as announced to-day, is regarded as most satisfactory. A telegram from Tokyo, dated February 20th, stated: Japan has challenged for the Davis Cup. It is probable the team will be: Shimidzu, Mfukada and Tharada. The last-named is a Keio University player.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

COLLAPSE OF YEN EXCHANGE.

CONFERENCE OF FINANCIERS AND BANKERS.

TOKYO, March 18th.

Nothing is as yet known regarding the conference of financiers and bankers to consider measures to relieve the Yen exchange. It is understood that the Government is referring the question to the Imperial Economic Board.

SEIYUKAI PRESIDENT.

RESIGNS SEAT IN UPPER HOUSE.

TOKYO, March 18th.

Viscount Tokanashi, President of the Seiyukai, has resigned his seat in the Upper House.

RUSSO-JAPANESE FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS.

DIFFERENCES BEING GRADUALLY SMOOTHED OUT.

TOKYO, March 18th.

It is reported from Vladivostok that agreement has been reached by the Russo-Japanese unofficial fishery representatives, the latter agreeing to pay immediately Yen 500,000 from the Yen 1,750,000 outstanding balance, remitting in three annual instalments, and the Russians agreeing to reduce the percentage of increase in future leases of the fishing grounds. It is indicated that the Russo-Japanese differences in this and other questions are gradually being smoothed out.

ROUND THE WORLD LOOKING FOR WORK.

A STOWAWAY'S HARD LIFE.

HEARLE BOIS, A FRENCH CANADIAN, APPEARED AT THE MAGISTRATE, YESTERDAY MORNING, IN ANSWER TO A CHARGE OF STOWING AWAY ON THE BLUE FUNNEL STEAMER, *MUCHAM*, FROM SINGAPORE. MR. T. G. BENNETT PROSECUTED.

Mr. Bennett said that about two hours after the ship left Singapore on the 13th March the defendant came up from the coal bunkers and admitted he was a stowaway. He also admitted that he had stowed away from Australia on another vessel. "Apparently," said Mr. Bennett, "he is making his passage round the world."

The defendant said this was not correct. He had tried to get work in various places but could not do so, and he decided that the only thing to do was to go somewhere else and take what chances were going. He admitted stowing away.

Mr. Bennett described the case as rather a bad one, stowaways were giving a great deal of trouble. There were on board the steamer at the time 250 Chinese emigrants, and considering that about the same number came to see them off, his Worship could imagine the chaos on board when the ship was putting away from port. Only a severe penalty would help the shipping company to put a stop to people stowing away.

The defendant said that he left Canada in 1915 to join the French Canadian Army. After four years' active service in France, he took his discharge there and went to Australia, but the country was no good at the present, and he could get no work to do. He was a ship's cook. In reply to the Magistrate, he said that he had no papers to prove his identity.

Sergt. Doring, of the Water Police, who was present in Court, was asked what it was proposed to do with the defendant when he came out of gaol. The Sergeant suggested that it might be as well to let him work his passage back to Canada.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and instructed Sergt. Doring to look after the man on his release.

HOW LONDON IS CHANGING.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS OF RECENT YEARS.

Bit by bit London is becoming a city of more spacious thoroughfares. The maelstrom of traffic is causing the narrow streets to widen outwards from the centre, so that the Londoner of to-day, revisiting the pale glimpses of Piccadilly 50 or 60 years hence, may stand bemused in strange and unknown metropolis.

As many as 40 schemes of street reconstruction have been promoted by the London County Council during recent years.

They range from improvements in suburban areas, where only a few yards of pavement or a two-abrassive corner are affected, to the Strand and Piccadilly scheme where hundreds of yards of pavement are being pushed back and the street widened, in some cases, to a depth of 100 feet.

This is the case in Piccadilly between Sackville Street and Piccadilly Circus, and between St. James Street and Duke Street, also give an increased width of 80ft.

"The completion of the schemes will mean a matter of time," said an official of the L.C.C. the other day, "as the buying of the leases is somewhat prohibitive as far as the Strand is concerned, if greater use were made of the Embankment, where there is a comparatively free run for taxis."

The schemes, which cover an area of almost five miles of street, involve an estimated cost of over £2,000,000, which is lessened, so far as the L.C.C. is concerned, by grants and contributions from the various district authorities.

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RECKLESSNESS AND WORRY.

Healthy men do not worry.
 It is perhaps their most conspicuous
 mental quality. No matter how black or
 uncertain the outlook may be, if a man
 is really fit, he can face it with equanimity.

Yet it need not be doubted that the
 capacity to worry, the "worrying streak,"
 as it has been called, exists in the mind
 of every human being. When we are
 weak that capacity asserts itself.

Thus health represents a power of res-
 pression. It is a kind of "lid" set on
 the crude impulses and disturbing feel-
 ings of the spirit. So long as it exists
 order and discipline are maintained, be-
 cause the wild beasts cannot escape from
 their cage.

This view of health is comparatively
 recent, yet it is gaining ground. It is
 an active as opposed to a passive view.
 Indeed, it links up the health of the
 body with the health of the mind in quite
 a new way.

An analogy is the power of selection.
 When we are well we can think about
 one thing at a time and put all other
 things out of range of thought. But
 when we grow unfit our thoughts tumble
 over each other in confusion.

This is spoken of by doctors, and
 patients too, as "inability to concen-
 trate." That is not, perhaps, a very
 accurate description, for the real diffi-
 culty is not concentration but choice. If
 we could only decide which was the most
 important among many problems await-
 ing our attention, we should find relief.

To hesitate in choosing is to begin to
 worry. Because, in its essence, worry is
 a form of hesitation.

"WHO HERITAGES IS LOST."
 The anxious mind is never made up.
 Nothing is clear, nothing is definite.
 Every kind of possibility, near or remote,
 is considered in turn. Finally a kind of
 panic supervenes.

This may express itself as depression
 or as wild and ill-considered action.
 During times of worry men are apt to
 undo the work of their lives.

Hasty, violent activity indeed, in a
 man accustomed to "go slow," is a pretty
 reliable sign of nervous exhaustion and
 so of unfitness. The "plunger" is never
 a perfectly healthy individual.

The difficulty, of course, is that he
 nearly always misinterprets his sym-
 ptoms.

This feverish, worrying activity is apt
 to be mistaken for real energy. In con-
 sequence men who are really diseased in
 body and mind acquire the reputation of
 genius. Their spasmodic violence is de-
 scribed as "Napoleonic," and large num-
 bers of people trust them with the con-
 duct of their affairs.

When the inevitable "smash" comes,
 these simple folk are greatly shocked and
 distressed.

Even an elementary knowledge of his-
 tory might have saved them. Napoleon,
 whose name is so frequently misused in
 describing business men of the specula-
 tive and unbalanced type, was one of
 the fittest persons who ever lived.

He possessed in rare measure the
 power of decision. He could sleep at a
 moment's notice, eat anything, and turn
 his mind from problem to problem with-
 out fuss or worry of any kind.

No one, in that sense, was ever less
 "Napoleonic" than the great Emperor
 himself.

It was only when disease began to lay
 hold of him when his body was worn out
 with campaigning and his mind with a
 host of troubles, that the spasmodic and
 "brilliant" violence began to show
 itself.

When that happened the beginning of
 the end had arrived.

In saying that one does not deny that
 occasionally success may come to the un-
 healthy. The writer knows a case in
 which a man on the verge of lunacy
 made a large fortune on the Stock Ex-
 change. He was certified and sent to
 lose the money he had thus obtained.

"A TIME TO WORK AND A TIME TO PLAY."
 But such exceptions in no wise invali-
 date the general rule that, whenever a
 business man begins to feel reckless,
 having first passed through a period of
 worry, he should cease work.

Let him tell himself unequivocally that
 he is ill, or any rate "run down," and
 let him set about getting fit again.

If he does this at once he will probably
 recover completely. Postponement means
 increased risk.

Neglect almost always means catas-
 trophe.

Such passing complaints as influenza
 receive a great deal of undeserved blame
 in this respect, because their appearance
 coincides often with the final disaster.
 In reality they are merely "the last
 straw which breaks the camel's back."

The process has been going on for years
 or months before the influenza attack
 occurs. There has been just enough
 strength to enable the victim to carry
 on. Even a severe cold may be enough,
 in these circumstances, to precipitate a
 crisis.

Nervous breakdowns, as they are
 called, are always more frequent at this
 time of year than at any other time
 simply because vitality is generally
 speaking lower and illness more widely
 distributed.

Curiously enough, a man may begin
 to show signs of nervous exhaustion in
 his dreams. Very troubled sleep is
 always an indication that danger is at
 hand.

If it continues, worry will soon appear,
 and then, in process of time, restlessness
 and recklessness.—Times.

Any Government formed in this country
 will consist of British men and women,
 and not of savages longing to yallow in
 the blood of their fellow-countrymen.—
 Mr. Oswald Mosley.

I have been in turn during these weeks
 cajoled, wheedled, almost caressed, taun-
 ted, threatened, browbeaten, and all but
 blackmailed to step in as the saviour of
 society.—Mr. Asquith.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
 CO., LTD.

From NEW YORK via MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
 "ALCINOUS"
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
 discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
 it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to
 terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf.
 The Cargo will be ready for delivery from
 Godown on and after 17th March.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
 has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
 to be left in the Godown, where they will be
 examined on any Tuesday and Friday
 between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon
 within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
 have left the Steamer's Godown, and all
 Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th
 March will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be pre-
 sented to the undersigned on or before the
 7th April, or they will not be recognised.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th March, 1924. [515]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
 CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
 "MAOHAON"
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
 discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
 it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to
 terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf.
 The Cargo will be ready for delivery from
 Godown on and after 18th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
 has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed and damaged goods
 are to be left in the Godown, where they will
 be examined on any Tuesday and Friday
 between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
 within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
 have left the Steamer's Godown, and all
 Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th March
 will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
 presented to the undersigned on or before the
 7th April, or they will not be recognised.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th March, 1924. [524]

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27

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HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS
 OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
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Revised by the Members.

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 Tor Hotel — Japan Hotel

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 Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSUN
 Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel
 Keijo (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel
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S.S. "NANYO MARU" No. 1 ... on or about 21st Mar.

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Res. Agent.

GHOST SCARE IN THE
KREMLIN.IVAN THE TERRIBLE AND THE
RED GUARDS.

A recent message from Berlin said:—
Red soldiers of Lenin's palace in the Kremlin are on strike. Nothing, states *Pravda*, the chief Bolshevik newspaper, will persuade them to do sentry duty at night in the halls and corridors since mysterious midnight happenings have filled them with terror. A short while ago the silence of a remote corridor was broken at a point of night by a wild cry, and the soldiers, who rushed to find out what was happening, found one of their comrades dead on the ground with a dagger in his breast. A search of the palace was made, but no trace of the murderer could be found.

The next day a shriek of terror was again heard just after midnight, and a soldier was found unconscious on the stone floor.

When he came round he said he had seen a figure coming silently towards him, and as it came near he realised from the face and dress and the staff tipped with an iron spike, who rushed to find out what was happening, found one of their comrades dead on the ground with a dagger in his breast. A search of the palace was made, but no trace of the murderer could be found.

Ivan, so the tale continues, addressed the soldier in a loud voice and said, "You have betrayed Russia and sold her. You have brought her into the dust, and therefore you will be destroyed."

The Bolshevik authorities, who do not believe in ghosts, hold that a counter-revolutionary has slipped into the palace and appears at night in the guise of Ivan the Terrible. The soldiers refuse to accept this view, and aver that the palace is haunted.

In consequence it has been necessary to employ agents of the Extraordinary Commission to do sentry duty.

AUTOMATIC PHONES.

LONDON TESTS IN MODEL
EXCHANGES.

In a long basement room at the General Post Office in London, engineers are spending anxious hours every day in perfecting an automatic system of telephone exchanges which will be started in London at the Bishopsgate Exchange next year. Within the space of the room several exchanges have been constructed in miniature, and the experts, whose task is to make every telephone subscriber in London his own operator, watch the almost magical function of the "automatic" as development after development is put to the test.

The perfection of the automatic system for London is the biggest task we have ever had to face, a Post Office official told a reporter. It is simple enough to make automatic the telephone service in a provincial town or city with only one exchange, but to install the system in London, where there are 101 exchanges, is quite a different proposition. It will take 10 years to complete the change in London.

It will not be possible for a subscriber to put himself "through" to toll or trunk numbers. These will have to be asked for by the use of a special number combination on the "call disc" which will be attached to the subscriber's instrument.

A subscriber will call the exchange he wants by ringing "on" his disc the first three letters of its name. The letters of the alphabet will be stamped in groups on the disc beside the numbers from 0 to 9.

Every telephone number will consist of four figures, and some changes are already being made in low numbers.

The Post Office will not discharge any operator during the transition, it was said. Those who do not leave will be absorbed into other work connected with the department, but the recruiting of operators is to stop.

NEVER SAY DIE!

A Hospital Superintendent, writing in a London paper, says:—

In one of the wards at a London hospital hangs a card bearing in large type the words: "Remember the steam-kettle—though up to its neck in hot water, it still continues to sing."

That card is worth its weight in radium. After an operation a patient is sometimes inclined to lose heart, but a reference to the steam-kettle has never failed in its effect. The ward sister calls it "depression's great antidote," and it is no exaggeration to say that our death-rate has been lowered by its display.

Cheerfulness and courage are the allies of every doctor. Our bodies are like a vast battlefield, consisting of armies of tiny cells which live and work and fight like Dumas' Three Musketeers. "Each for all and all for each."

Like armies, these cells can become demoralised and allow the enemy, the disease germ, to win the day. Like armies, too, they can snatch victory from defeat. The fighting spirit of a patient is very often the deciding factor in this conflict. The will to live is the supreme enemy of disease. When a doctor sees in his patient resolution taking the place of resignation he knows that very often the corner is turned.

One of the most remarkable cases known to medical science is that of John Aldridge, who lived at Olney, in Buckinghamshire. As a boy he broke his back. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand such an accident would have proved fatal, but this lad refused to die. He recovered sufficiently to learn the trade of a bootmaker, and later he married and had several children.

In every sickroom this truth should be made known—there is no complaint from which apparently miraculous recoveries have not taken place.

In every doctor's practice are those whom he proudly calls his "miracles." Courage and cheerfulness are virtues that the ailing cannot spare—to lose them is to die before the time.

JUDGES DEBT TO
SHORTHAND.

The name of Isaac Pitman has to-day a significance not merely connected with shorthand writing, for it denotes a society founded upon admiration for a great achievement, which has helped untold thousands towards careers of usefulness and profit. The Pitman Fellowship, which held their third annual dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, began in 1823 with a membership of 5,000, and has now reached 8,500—an indication of the world-wide esteem in which Sir Isaac Pitman is held, and of the regard for the system of rapid writing with which his name is associated. Sir Henry Duke said that in his court the shorthand-writer was an officer of the court, without whom nothing went on, and in such a manner as to enable him to perform his duties, he said "Stop" and there was not a policeman in the Strand who was attended to more readily. He recalled nothing he had done with more satisfaction than his teaching himself Pitman's shorthand at the age of 10; and for the last fifty years not a day had passed without shorthand being of some use to him. He had had the pleasure of some personal acquaintance with Sir Isaac, who was a great citizen of the world and a man of great ideals. He had created the master piece of a man of genius in a system of expressing thought in written words, which he (the speaker) believed would never be displaced. Sir Henry read a letter in Pitman's shorthand, which he had received from Mr. Tim Healy, Governor-General of Southern Ireland, in which the latter said he had found the system during the last fifty years "the most useful of any of the poor attainments I am able to command." He looked upon Sir Isaac Pitman as one of the greatest men of his century. "Englishmen," the letter concluded, "have many great ones to glory over, but you may search history to find a life so pure, so devoted to the common weal, so useful to humanity, as that of my old friend, Sir Isaac Pitman."

LONG-FIRM GANG.

£20,000,000 LOSSES.

Scotland Yard and Manchester detectives have been engaged in a hunt for gang of swindlers who have been operating all over Great Britain and have secured, the *Daily Mail* says, in obtaining goods worth more than £20,000,000 from manufacturers.

The particular series of frauds with which the detectives are now dealing is believed, despite its ramifications, to be organised by one man—an alien whose commercial knowledge and astuteness have surprised the investigators. This man has always been able to dissociate himself from incriminating evidence and has so cleverly protected the members of his gang that so far not one of them has been traced.

In a recent prosecution it was stated that such frauds and fraudulent bankruptcies were "sapping the life blood of British commerce." During the last three years there have been "suspicious" bankruptcies involving liabilities of £24,000,000 against assets of £4,000,000—£20,000,000 loss to British manufacturers of £20,000,000.

The chief sufferers have been the makers of textiles, and they have now banded themselves together as the Textile Trades Association for the Prevention of Fraudulent Trading. Mr. B. G. Arthur, secretary of the association, says that his organisation is determined to prosecute, in every case where there is the slightest ground for action.

It is mentioned that in conjunction with the Associated Chambers of Commerce his association was urging some amendment of the Bankruptcy Acts.

VETARZO BLOCK REMOVER, BRASS & IRON
"Old" bottle caps, rivets, etc., easily
removed by VETARZO REMOVER CO. GOSPOLE,
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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "NAMSANG" ...	Friday, 21st Mar., 3 p.m.	
MANILA	... "YUENSANG" ...	Saturday, 22nd Mar., 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "KWAUSANG" ...	Tuesday, 25th Mar., 10 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	... "MAUSANG" ...	Tuesday, 25th Mar., 1 p.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "WINGSANG" ...	Wednesday, 26th Mar., 7 a.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "POOKSANG" ...	Wednesday, 26th Mar., 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "LOKSANG" ...	Friday, 28th Mar., 2 a.m.	
TIENSIN	... "CHIPSANG" ...	Saturday, 29th Mar., Noon.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "YATSHING" ...	Sunday, 30th Mar., 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "TUNGSHING" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Apr., 7 a.m.	
ROBE	... "KUTSANG" ...	Thursday, 10th Apr., 4 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading (are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai).

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow and Indochina ports.

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TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 21st March, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENSHANE"	... 25th Mar.
"GLENHARRY"	... 17th Apr.
"GLENAMOR"	... 4th May.
"GLENAPP"	... 15th May.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	... 2nd Apr.	London, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
"GLENOGLE"	... 22nd Apr.	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

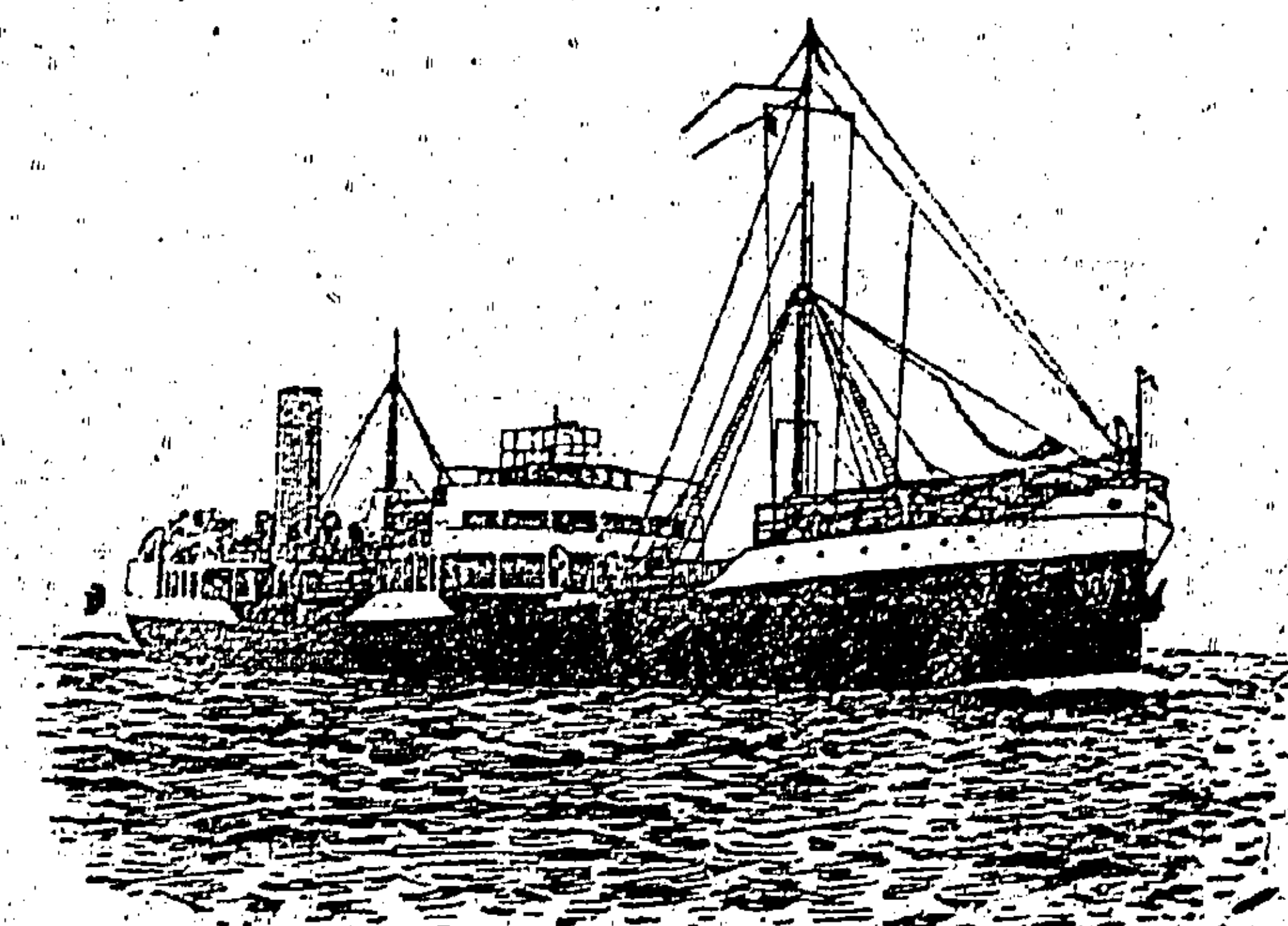
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

March 18th.
Bellerophon, British str., 3,719 tons, Capt. J. Agnew, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43.
 —B. & S.
Commandant Mages, French str., 4,275 tons, Capt. Etienne, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at Taitoa Dock, at 11.
Les Fils de Lorraine, French str., 704 tons, Capt. E. Bonchard, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 113—Kai Yue.
Tjallingii, Dutch str., 2,470 tons, Capt. J. Schol, from Surabaya and Muntok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 430—J.C.J.L.
Tucana, British str., 1,952 tons, Capt. P. Jowett, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 432—J. M. & Co.

March 19th.

Benedict, British str., 2,565 tons, Capt. G. Watters, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kwong On wharf—Guthrie, Livingston & Co.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 1,19 tons, Capt. Leung Sau-Kong, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo, lying at Kwong On wharf—Hong On S.S. Co.
Hongkong, British str., 361 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chi On wharf—Chi On S.S. Co.
Lokung, British str., 997 tons, Capt. A. Alexander, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Jardine's wharf—J. M. & Co.
Pakhoi, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. N. Penson, from Pakhoi and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 421—B. & S.
Philadelphos, British str., 1,155 tons, Capt. W. H. Prosser, from Vancouver and Muko, the latter port she left on March 16th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf—B. & S.
Reims, French str., 318 tons, Capt. A. McAntant, from Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 425—Tai Wo & Co.

Selen, Swedish str., 1,557 tons, Capt. Lyndberg, from Chinwangtao, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 410—Doddwell & Co.
Shanghai, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 412—B. & S.
Tanung, British str., 1,544 tons, Capt. G. Grant, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 416—J. M. & Co.
Takung, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 413.

Taswell, British str., 4,023 tons, Capt. P. M. Trott, from San Francisco, with a cargo of kerosene oil, lying at Laichikoe—Standard Oil Co.
Tjallingii, Dutch str., 2,775 tons, Capt. G. J. Gordes, from Surabaya and Muntok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 427—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES

March 18th.
Fuling, from Saigon.
Lagunan, for Canton.
Samarang Maru, for Moji.
 March 19th.
Aizawa Maru, for Canton.
Chongking, for Tientsin.
Commandant Mages, for Haiphong.
Dovre, for Canton.
Englestone, for Singapore.
Haitan, for Saigon.
Jade, for Haiphong.
Pasat, for Swatow.
Shanghai, for Canton.
Takung Maru, for Canton.
Takung, for Singapore.
Taming, for Manila.
Tjallingii, for Chinwangtao.
Tosa Maru, for Hongkong.
Wingang, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The B.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kowloon on March 18th at 4:20 p.m., left on March 19th at 6 a.m., and is due at Nagasaki on March 20th at 9 a.m.
 The P. & O. *Col's. s.s. Valerik* left Shanghai for this port on the 19th inst. at 6 a.m., and is due here on Friday (21st inst.) at about 7 a.m.
 The O.N.K. *s.s. Atsuta Maru* left Moji on March 19th, and is due here on March 22nd.
 The N.Y.K. *s.s. Kaga Maru* (American passenger line) left Kowloon for Hongkong, and Shanghai and Manila on March 15th, and is expected here on March 27th.
 The N.Y.K. *s.s. Takushima Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kowloon for Hongkong, and Moji, on March 15th, and is expected here on March 22nd.
 The N.Y.K. *s.s. Tamba Maru* (Bombay passenger line) left Moji for Hongkong, and Shanghai, on March 16th, and is expected here on March 21st.
 The N.Y.K. *s.s. Katori Maru* (European passenger line) left Singapore for Hongkong on March 16th, and is expected here on March 20th.
 The *s.s. Tyeon* (Blue Funnel Line), left Port Said on the 15th inst. for Boston and New York.
 The *s.s. Phenix* (Blue Funnel Line), left Port Said on the 17th inst. for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
 The *s.s. Cydonia* (Blue Funnel Line), left Port Said on the 18th inst. for Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow.
 The *s.s. Polynolia* (Blue Funnel Line), left Liverpool on March 16th for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Taku and Dairen, and is due here on or about April 14th.
 The Admiral Oriental Line's *President Jackson*, which is due at this port on March 20th, sailed from Seattle on March 9th, on schedule.
 The Dollar Steamship Line's *President Harrison*, which left this port on Feb. 5th, sailed from Marseilles for Boston on March 12th, on schedule.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per *s.s. Hibernia*, on March 18th—
 Mr. and Mrs. Kupper, Mr. G. Buchanan, and Dr. H. Kapell.

DEPARTURES

Per *s.s. Tanga Maru*, on March 19th—
 Mr. J. L. O'Donnell, Col. C. W. Davy, Mr. H. Howell, Mr. H. F. Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cook, Hon. C. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Gadd, Mr. M. L. Lowder, Miss J. M. Lowder, Mr. and Mrs. Manwaring, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. S. Kazama, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. P. Lord, Mr. W. H. Webster, Mr. H. W. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nishiyama, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Laver, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. F. G. Blythe, Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. Falls, Mr. Komura, Mr. J. Allison, Mr. H. H. Scott, Mr. Higaki, Mr. Nishijima, Miss K. Yamaguchi, Miss Takeno, Miss K. Nishiyama, Miss Y. Nishiyama, Mr. G. F. Axford, Rev. T. Kanamori, Mr. R. B. Lord, Mr. B. W. Brotherton, Mr. G. Webster, Mrs. O. A. Smith, Miss A. M. Smith, Miss B. M. Smith, Master J. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Krohn, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikawa, Mr. F. Tanio, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rattray, Dr. and Mrs. F. Glenn, Mr. F. Adams, Mr. W. Broughton, Mr. F. Cunningham, Mr. T. Blythe, Mr. Y. Chapman, Mr. C. Rich, Mr. R. Kirk, Mr. J. Edgar, Mr. F. Knight, Mr. J. Holmes, Mr. T. Powell, Mr. F. Lucas, Mr. H. A. Webb, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. J. H. Olsie, Mr. J. Jacobson, Mr. J. Crab, Mr. S. Hyatt, Mr. J. Steadman, Mr. R. A. Carls, Mr. J. Papacostas, Mr. R. G. Gaudin, Miss M. Matsufuji, Miss Y. Fujii, Mr. E. Simkin, Mrs. S. Simkin, Mr. D. Simkin, Mr. Nortoft, Mrs. Adel, Miss H. K. Rantis, Mr. Chard, Mr. K. Akizawa, Mr. K. Mukon, Miss B. Linda, Mr. and Mrs. Lusiewicz, Mr. M. Singh, Mr. N. Singh, Mr. J. Singh, and Mr. H. Oskar.

Per *s.s. Hakusan Maru*, on March 19th—
 Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Skinner, Mr. E. Muller, Count K. Kuroda, Dr. Y. Kuboki, Mr. F. B. Hooper, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. K. Matukata, Mr. R. J. Bowerman, Mr. M. Churchward, Mr. M. J. Henderson, Mr. M. Miura, Mr. S. Itoh, Dr. K. Yamaguchi, Dr. K. Tadekoro, Major General J. Mazaki, Mr. K. Ohshima, Prof. M. Matsumoto, Mr. Y. Takayama, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. P. J. Annan, Mrs. S. S. Phillips, Mrs. S. S. Nazer, Lieut. General K. Maeda, Prof. R. Yoshida, Mr. A. Thorpe, Mr. T. Mitsunaga, Mr. H. Tojo, Mrs. J. H. M. Christensen, Mr. T. Aoki, Mr. Y. Konyama, Mr. T. Hara, Mr. S. Nitta, Mr. S. Shindzuka, Mr. I. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bowman, Mr. A. Kurose, Mr. G. W. Ellis, Mr. S. Yoshida, Mr. T. Yoshimura, Mr. H. Shimizu, Mr. I. Shioyama, Dr. K. Tanoto, Mr. K. Fujimura, Dr. K. Hidano, Dr. T. Takao, Mr. T. Tateyama, Mr. S. Yoshikawa, Mr. B. Suzuki, Mr. K. Taoka, Miss V. G. Behan, Miss G. M. Behan, Mr. I. Higuchi, Mr. S. Tsuji, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Huchison, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Muir, Mrs. Wigan, Master D. Skinner, Mr. T. Leslie, Dr. M. Hirooka, Major-General F. Kuretsuki, Mr. S. Asanuma, Mr. T. Akamine, Mr. Y. Hashimoto, Miss M. Phraner, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kirose, Mr. and Mrs. S. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Clark, Major S. Washizu, Col. M. Furusho, Mr. and Mrs. S. Akazuka, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Mori, Mr. H. S. Boagart, Mr. T. Behan, Mr. M. Okazaki, Mr. S. Wada, Major Isaki, Dr. T. See, Mr. S. Wada, Major M. Kawabe, Mr. A. Livingston, Mr. W. Barr, Mr. S. Johno, Mr. J. Isobe, Mr. H. Churritgus, Mr. G. Almer, Mr. Y. Kikuchi, Mr. J. Copland, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. S. Fukumoto, Mr. T. Frickson, Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. S. Kawazaki, Mr. J. de Garis, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. R. A. Lindsay, Mr. J. F. Phillips, Mr. A. W. Furshin, Mr. J. Iverson, Mr. S. Sonekh, Mr. G. W. Clark, Mr. S. Hokabe, Mr. S. Kodama, Mr. S. Sozawa, Mr. R. W. H. Yermey, Mr. S. Isobe, Mrs. H. S. Jones, Miss A. Tolan, Mr. S. Shiga, Mr. K. Akamatsu, Mr. R. F. McGahay, Mr. G. Cunningham, Mr. W. M. O. Miller, Mr. A. W. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hiroyasu, Mr. T. Ikemoto, Mr. H. Tokidaumi, Mr. J. Tani, Mr. A. Mitsui, Mr. I. Shimamatsu, Miss T. Uken, Miss T. Sakuta, and Miss T. Miyami.

WEATHER REPORT

March 19th at 12:00. Pressure changes are slight at all reporting stations.
 The anticyclonic conditions are practically unchanged.
 Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and moderate monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 19th March, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.68 inches, against an average of 4.24 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Mar. 20th is as follows:—
 District Forecast

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.
 Hongkong to Cap Rock ... N.E. winds, moderate, fair.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka ... do.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, March 19th.

	Previous Day	On Date at 7 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.83	30.83	30.19
Temperature	62	69	65
Humidity	51	74	67
Wind Direction	SE	E	W
Force	1	3	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 63
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 55



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

	From Hongkong	Vancouver	Due	From Canada	Due
Empress Russia	Apr. 3	Apr. 21	Montroyal	May 2	May 9
Empress Australia	Apr. 18	May 7	Melita	May 14	May 21
Empress Canada	Apr. 18	May 23	Montroyal	May 30	June 6
Empress Asia	May 8	May 26	Empress Scotland	June 4	June 11
Empress Russia	May 29	June 18	Minnedosa	June 25	July 2

Via Honolulu.

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Commencing with the arrival of the *Empress of Russia*, 25th March, the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila, Friday-Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday-Morning, 7 A.M.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments and Dining Rooms.

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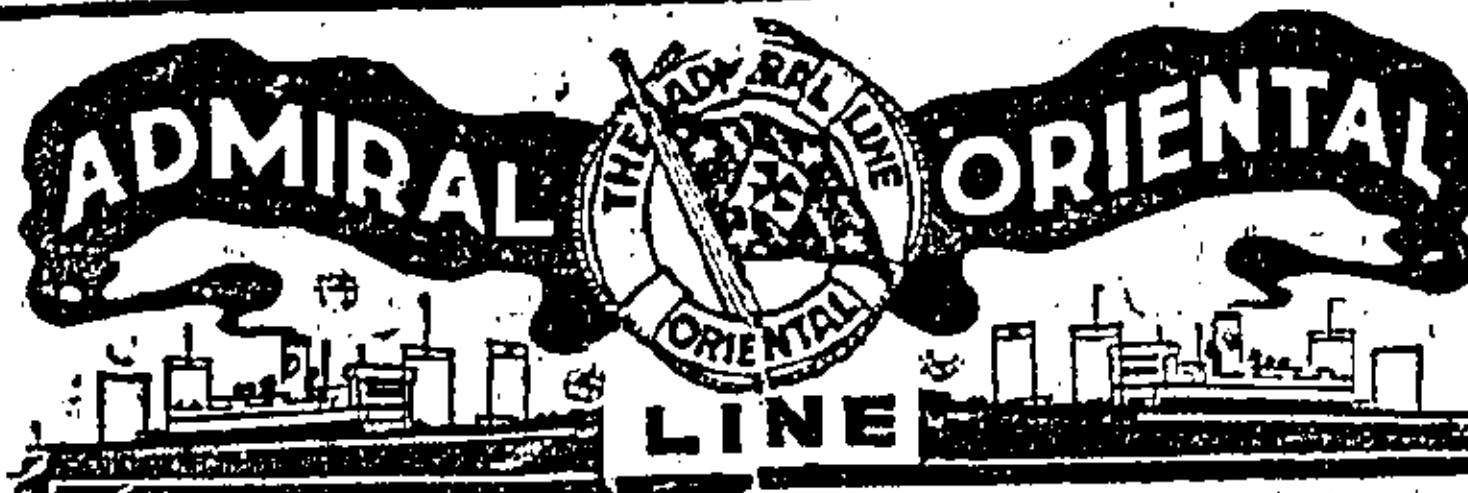
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Hongkong	Leave Hongkong
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.		
STEAMERS	20,000 tons, Apr. 8th, 1924.	
KOREA MARU	22,000 tons, Apr. 23rd (from Shanghai).	
SHINYO MARU	20,000 tons, May 5th, 1924.	
SIBERIA MARU	22,000 tons, May 18th to Kobe Direct.	
TAIYO MARU	22,000 tons, May 25th.	

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

	From Hongkong	Leave Hongkong
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENDON, ABICA AND IQUIQUE.		
STEAMERS	18,700 tons, April 24th.	
ANYO MARU	14,000 tons, June 10th.	
SEIYO MARU	14,000 tons, June 10th.	

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
 For full information regarding Passengers, Freight and Sailings, Apply to:—
 Agents at Canton: Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. C 2374 & 2375.
 Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH.



ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO SEATTLE & VICTORIA

	From Hongkong	Leave Hongkong
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	... Mar. 25th.	
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	... Apr. 10th.	
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	... Apr. 22nd.	
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	... May 4th.	

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First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodations and Booking Arranged.

TO MANILA

	From Hongkong	Leave Hongkong
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	... Mar. 20th.	
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	... Apr. 1st.	

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
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Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (Ground Floor).
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VESSELS EXPECTED.

	From	Due
Angkor (M.M.)	due March 24th.	
Autobius (Blue Funnel Line)	due April 13th.	
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.)	due April 8th.	
Capitain Fawc (M.M.)	due end March.	
Chamboard (M.M.)	due April 7th.	
Empress of Russia	due March 25th.	
Helena (Blue Funnel Line)	due April 7th.	
Kalaya (P. & O.)	due March 22nd, 5 a.m.	
Korea Maru (T.K.K.)	due March 24th.	
Ki. Tempier (Blue Funnel Line)	due to-day.	
Mexico Maru (O.S.K.)	due to-day.	
Nelus (Blue Funnel)	due March 22nd.	
President Adams (Dollar)	due March 31st.	

President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due March 25th.
 President Fok (Dollar), due April 25th.
 Rhens (Blue Funnel Line), due March 25th.
 Shinko Maru (O.S.K.), due March 24th.
 Talma (B.I. & Apear), due to-day.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, January to June, 1923.
 With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
 On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

PACIFIC MAIL

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VIA

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON"	... Mar. 28th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	... Apr. 9th, at 10 a.m.

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 GRAND CANYON
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HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Mar. 29th, at 5 p.m.

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FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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 Through passage rates to Europe via America: G.2405, G.2420 G.2440

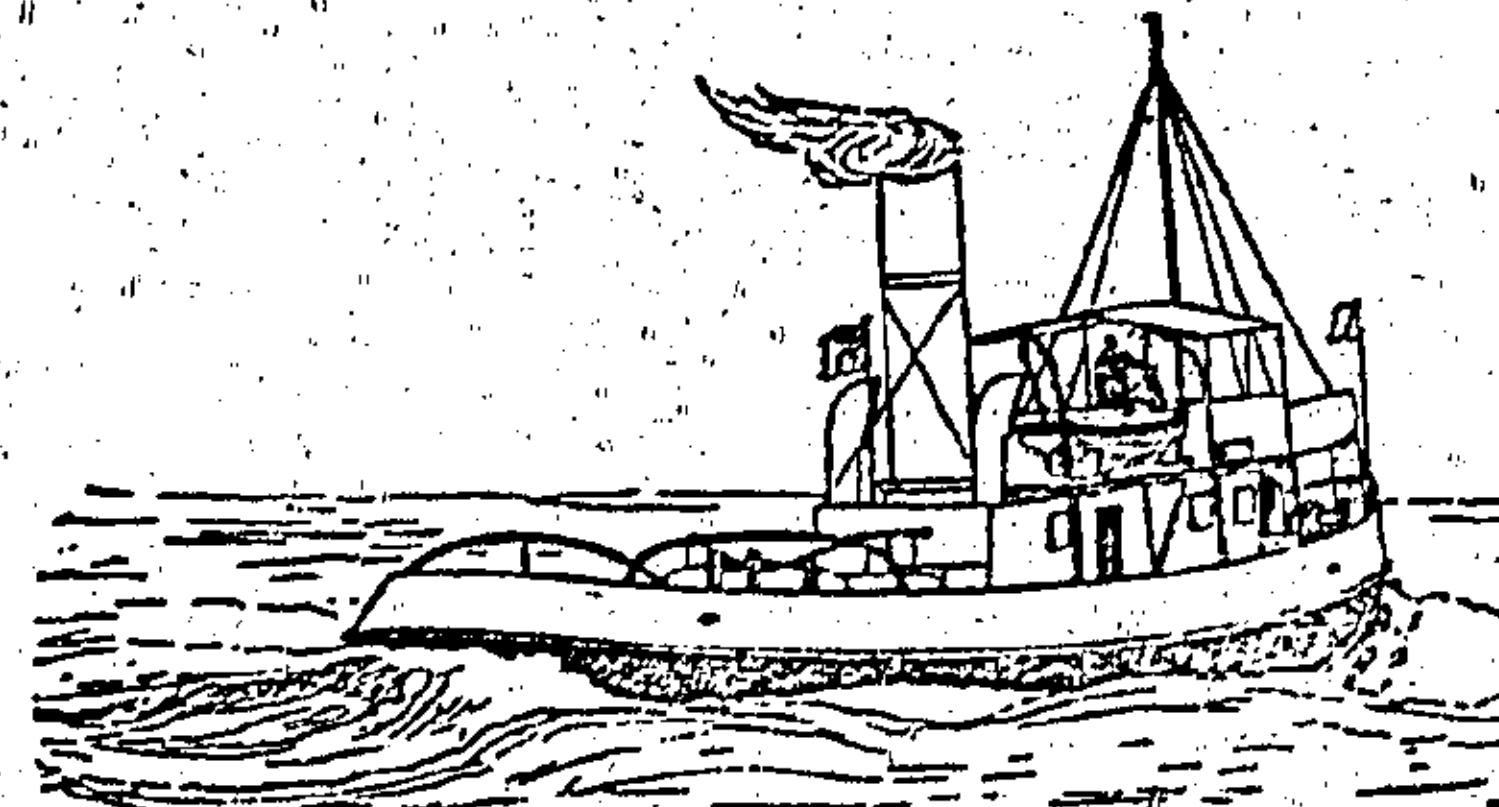
KAGA MARU	Thursday, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.
IYO MARU	Thursday, 17th Apr.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.	
KITANO MARU	Wednesday, 26th Mar., at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU	Wednesday, 9th Apr., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.	
MATSUYE MARU	Saturday, 5th Apr.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.	
TSUSHIMA MARU	Middle of Apr.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.	
YOSHINO MARU	Wednesday, 16th Apr., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 14th May, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.	
LISBON MARU	Sunday, 23rd Mar.
TSUYAMA MARU	Sunday, 6th Apr.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Tuesday, 8th May
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	
TAMBA MARU	Saturday, 22nd Mar.
GENOA MARU	Thursday, 27th Mar.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.	
TOKUSHIMA MARU	Sunday, 23rd Mar.
AWA MARU	Monday, 31st Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
AKI MARU	Friday, 11th Apr.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
KATORI MARU	Friday, 31st Mar., at Noon.
AKITA MARU (Moji, Kobe & Yokohama)	Saturday, 9th Mar.
BENGAL MARU	Sunday, 6th Apr.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 Telephone: Central Nos. 223, 236 & 2423. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

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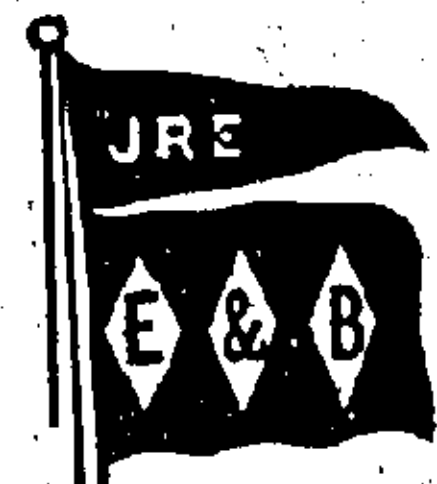
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"CITY OF YORK" 29th March Mars, L'don, Dunkirk & B'dam.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" 15th April Mars, L'don, B'dam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF YORK" 29th March Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" 15th April Do

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Class "A" ... £ 92. "B" ... £ 84. 2nd Class "A" ... £ 64. "B" ... £ 56.
 "C" ... £ 48. "D" ... £ 40. "E" ... £ 32. "F" ... £ 24.
 Cargo Steamer, London Passage £62.

NOTE—Particularly Charge of Passage Rate by Cargo Steamer.

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1. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st Mar.
 2. "CITY OF BRISTOL" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st Mar.
 3. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th Apr.
 4. "KNARESBRO" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th Apr.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

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POSTHOS	—	—	30th Mar.
AMAZONE	—	—	13th April
ANGKOR	21st Feb.	24th Mar.	27th April
CHAMBOUR	8th Mar.	7th Apr.	11th May
PAUL LECAT	20th Mar.	31st Apr.	18th May
ANDRE LEBON	27th Mar.	28th Apr.	25th May

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1st Class 1st Class ... £ 92. 2nd Class 1st Class ... £ 83. 3rd Class 1st Class ... £ 60. 4th Class 1st Class ... £ 48. 5th Class 1st Class ... £ 32. 6th Class 1st Class ... £ 24.

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1. "LT. DE LA TOUR" leaving for MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about the End of March.
 2. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about the End of March.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	Tuesday	25th Mar. at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday	28th Mar. at 1 p.m.

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S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (approx)	Destinations
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"SICILIA"	6,813	23rd Mar. Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"PERIM"	7,648	24th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"JEPYORE"	6,813	3rd April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"KHYBER"	8,014	11th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	8,014	11th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"ADUA"	8,907	12th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"CHINA"	7,953	19th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	6,463	21st April	B'ham, Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"SOUFAN"	6,696	28th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,436	17th May	do
"KASHMIR"	8,953	24th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"SICILIA"	6,813	24th May	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,118	31st May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	14th June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"SOUFAN"	6,696	23rd June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"NORRA"	10,911	28th June	Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,098	12th July	do
"SICILIA"	6,813	22nd July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"MALWA"	10,911	28th July	Mars, L'don & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	9th Aug.	do
"MANTUA"	10,992	23rd Aug.	do
"KHYBER"	8,014	8th Sept.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"FORILLA"	5,205	5th April	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th April	do
"JAPAN"	6,052	24th April	do

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Apr.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	28th May	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, the P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to South Africa and London via the Cape.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KALYAN"	9,118	23rd Mar., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Mar.	Amoy, Moji & Kobe.
"JAPAN"	6,052	28th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUFAN"	6,696	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"PLASSY"	7,436	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	2nd May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd May	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	13th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	18th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th June	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUFAN"	6,696	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	27th June	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	23rd July	do
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	8,014	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	22nd Aug.	do
"KASHMIR"	8,953	28th Sept.	do
"KASHMIR"	8,953	19th Sept.	do
"KASHMIR"	8,953	3rd Oct.	do
"MALWA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do
"KARMALA"	9,098	1st Nov.	do

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line

For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUVA, PORTSAID, BARCELONA and other SPANISH PORTS.

S.S. "LEGAZPI"	—	—	30th Mar.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	—	—	17th May.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	—	—	25th Apr.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100-A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.

O. D. BARRETTO,
25, Central Avenue, H.O., CANTON.
 For Freight and/or passage apply to—
 BOTELHO BROS.,
Alexandra Building, Hongkong.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. MOORISH PRINCE expected 21st March sailing 1st April.

For freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone: Central 3161
 Telegrams: (Furnes) FURNES
 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
 25, George's Buildings

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI	"CHIEH"	On 20th Mar. Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"WU"	On 21st Mar. D.I.
SHANGHAI	"SZEHOEN"	On 21st Mar. D.I.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Mar. D.I.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 22nd Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 23rd Mar. Noon.
TIENHSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Mar. 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 24th Mar. D.I.
NEWCHWANG	"CHANGCHOW"	On 24th Mar. D.I.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 25th Mar. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th Mar. 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 26th Mar. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 26th Mar. 2 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 26th Mar. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th Mar. 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Saturdays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 32.
 CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	In Port.	21st March, 10 a.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Telephone Central No. 32.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 20th March.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTI (PIUME).TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "NUMIDE"	... Sails about 1st April.
S.S. "FIUME"	... Sails about 3rd April.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	... Sails about 3rd May.
S.S. "NIPPON"	... Sails about 3rd June.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails about 7th April.
S.S. "NUMIDE"	... Sails about 3rd May.
S.S. "FIUME"	... Sails about 8th May.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	... Sails about 7th June.
S.S. "NIPPON"	... Sails about 9th July.

* Cargo only.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" ... Sailing from Calcutta on or about 12th March.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"PARIS MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Apr.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 21st Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"ATLAS MARU" (Calls at Penang), ... Tuesday, 25th Mar.

"BURMA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Apr.

BANGKOK, SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Apr.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Hongkong

"HAGUE MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Thursday, 17th Apr.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"BORNEO MARU" ... 13th

"ANTAN MARU" ... 15th

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Apr.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"BAYANA MARU" ... Beginning of May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mo. Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Apr.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd Mar. 11 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 20th Mar. 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KORU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Mar. 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

For further particulars please apply to—
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
F. SHIMA, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 4082, 4083, 4080

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI	Taiwan	20th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Naldera	21st Mar.
SHANGHAI	Katori Maru	22nd Mar.
SHANGHAI	Kaiyan	22nd Mar.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	22nd Mar.
SHANGHAI	Pres. Wilson	24th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Emp. of Russia	25th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Pres. Adams	31st Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Hai Phong	Jade	Thursday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Saigon	Thyphong	11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Thyphong	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Europe	Thyphong	1.30 P.M.
(Correspondence specially super- ed "via Siberia" only.)	Sarpedon	2.30 P.M.
*Swatow and Amoy	Van Overstraten	2.30 P.M.
Swatow	Ballerophon	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	2.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangas	2.30 P.M.
Swatow	Tokyo	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Wula	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Saochen	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai		
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday Island, about 4th April.	Changsha	Friday, 21st, Registration Letters
Saigon	Mexico Maru	8.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Calcutta	Nansong	8.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	K. Taylor	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Feng	Noon
Shanghai	Shantung	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via MARSEILLES due Marseilles 18th April.	Naldera	Friday, 21st, Parcels
Hai Phong	Chonan	Saturday, 22nd, Parcels
Shanghai and Japan	Katori Maru	9.30 A.M.
Manila	Yuenang	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Ningpo	10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Foochow	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kaiyan	Sunday, 23rd, Registration Letters
Swatow	Wing Sang	8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaiyo Maru	Monday, 24th, Registration Letters
Sandakan	Manila	8.00 A.M.
Straits & Suez	Bluebird	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Luchow	5.00 P.M.
Hai Phong, Pakhoi and Hai Phong	Yunnan	Tuesday, 25th, Registration Letters
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hanching	Noon
Swatow and Bangkok	Kwangchow	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO due San Francisco, 17th, April.	Pres. Wilson	Parcels 25th, Registration Letters
Manila	Tea	8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Kingman	8.30 A.M.
		1.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

"RHEXENOR"	24th MAR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"MERIONIS"	31st MAR. Havre, London & Rotterdam.
"TROILUS"	7th APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLAUCUS"	14th APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"BELLEROPHON"	TO-DAY Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PERSEUS"	1st APR. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ALCINOUS"	20th APR. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"PHILOCTETES"	(via KOBE and YOKOHAMA).
"TYNDAREUS"	9th APR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
	6th MAY

NEW YORK SERVICE

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	(via SUEZ or PANAMA).
"ATREUS"	21st MAR. via Suez and Boston.
"KREMONA"	11th APR. via Suez and Boston.
	1st MAY via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"SARPEDON"	TO-DAY for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON"	22nd APRIL for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	19th MAY for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"MENTOR"	16th JUNE for Singapore & London.
"ANCHISES"	14th JULY for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

India, Australia, &c.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given of theHONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESSwith which is incorporated
"The CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REVIEW".
Subscription, paid in advance, \$1 per
annum. Including Postage to any part of
the world. \$14.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS

BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange

Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed

Deposits received at rates which may be ascer-

tained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings

Department.

K. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

19th March, 1924.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4
	Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 3/16
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/4
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4
	Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/5
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ...	2/5
ON HONGKONG.—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	1,000
	Credits, 4 months' sight ...	1,100
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	50
	Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	51
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	} 169
	Bank Bills, on demand ...	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	} 169
	Bank Bills, on demand ...	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight ...	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand ...	112
ON MANILA.—	On demand ...	101
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand ...	101
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand ...	138
ON HAIKONG.—	On demand ...	100
ON SAIGON.—	On demand ...	79
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand ...	83
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate		\$ 8.31
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		50.50
SILVER, per oz.		39

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$20,000,000
Sinking ... \$4,000,000
Silver ... \$3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000Court of Directors:
J. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., Chairman.
W. L. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. F. Murray, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., P. A. Warren, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. F. H. Holroyd, N. L. Watson, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. A. C. Lang, H. E. White, Esq.Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STEVE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL
CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS
received for one year or shorter periods in
Local Currency and Sterling on terms which
will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1924.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent.
per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
J. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1923.CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted
on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 2nd, 1923.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINCO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1899.Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe,

Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginsu, Keelung, Kanton,

Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan,

Shanghai, Tientsin, Tainan, Ta-

kow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aik,

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang,

Amoy, Koochow, Swatow, Canton,

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singa-

pore, Soerabaya, Samarang,

Batavia, Bombay, London, New

York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND

PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in
Commercial Centres in the European
Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin,
Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philip-

pine Islands, Java and other Dutch

Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits at rates which will
be quoted on application.S. KONDOE,
Manager.4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1923.QUALITY IS
OFTEN EXPENSIVEAND ECONOMY
CAN BE CARRIED TOO FAR.In "Three Castles" CIGARETTES
THE TWO ARE HAPPILY COMBINEDTHE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

and

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Kanton, London, Shanghai,

Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, New York, Singapore,

Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Sourabaya,

Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Rangoon,

Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts

at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance

and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be

ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Manager.7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 11th, 1924.BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
PARIS.Head Office: 26, Boulevard Haussmann,
Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 60,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 15,000,000

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Canton, Hongkong, Kanton, London,

Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam,

Tientsin, Yunnan.

BANKERS:

IN HONGKONG: Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de P. & C., Credit Lyonnais,

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas,

Credit Industriel et Commercial,

Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial

and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,

Comptoir National d'Escompte de

Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.,

First National City Bank, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and Fixed Deposits according to arrange-

ment.

Every description of Banking and ex-

change business transacted.

O. E. GOY,
Manager.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1923.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1918.

Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... \$5,000,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted. Loans granted on ap-

proved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Ac-

counts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum,

on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per

annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the follo-

wing rates:

Per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.

For 6 " " " " " "

For 12 " " " " " "

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1924.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL
BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai, 51, Kiangsu Road,

Hankow, British Consulate.

CORRESPONDENTS IN:

London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco,

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IN HONGKONG: Comptoir National d'Es-

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Hongkong Branch established 1906.

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Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

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